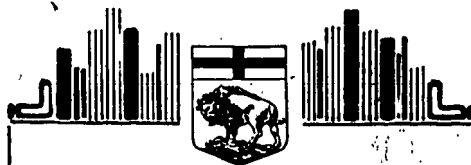


MANITOBA

THE GREAT BRITISH
PROVINCE OF WESTERN
CANADA FOR SUCCESS IN
MIXED FARMING





PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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1914

MANITOBA

The Heart of Mixed Farming -
The Heart of the Centre Province
of Western Canada

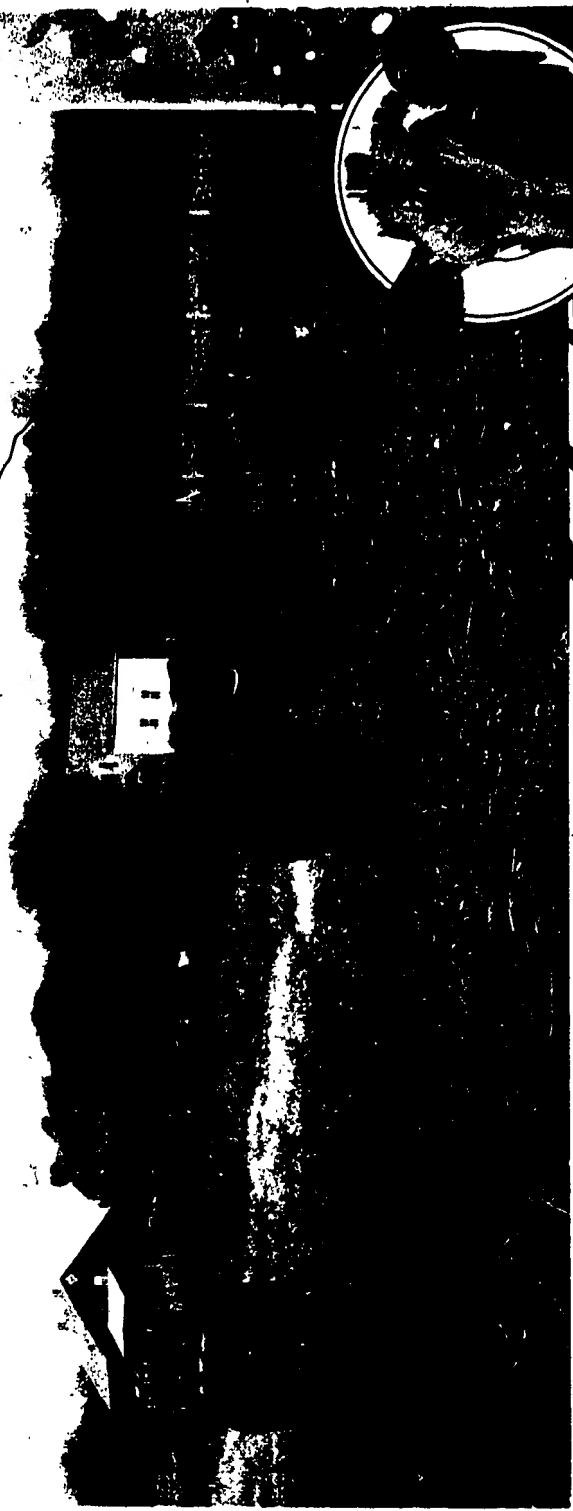


Published by Authority of
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND IMMIGRATION

For the Province of Manitoba

HON GEORGE LAWRENCE, M.P.P.
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Assistant Deputy Minister (Publications Branch)
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Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

*Please show this booklet to friends and neighbors. It may be the means
of affording them a real start in life.*



On the Frazier farm, near Emerson, Manitoba—A comfortable home cozily located, substantial farm buildings, livestock fattening for market, a profitable dairy herd, miles of property, waving fields of grain and money in the bank—this is what Mixed Farming means in Manitoba to the man who succeeds.

OWN A FARM OF YOUR OWN IN MANITOBA

EVERY man who is honestly willing to work for it is entitled to a comfortable home which will belong solely to himself and his family. That he may have it for the taking is his splendid privilege of the present day.

Never before have there been so many genuine opportunities offered the newcomer to Canada as await him right now, particularly in Western Canada. Of the three provinces which make up this wonderfully productive area, acknowledged to be the greatest in the world, *Manitoba* comes first.

If you have decided to move to another country do not be too hasty in selecting the particular location of your future home. You will be confronted with many different booklets, dealing in worthy manner with many different conditions of life. Study these carefully, investigate diligently before you say finally: "*There* is where I am going." Whether you are a young man, eager to establish yourself in the world, or a man with a family which trustfully awaits your wisest choice, make that choice only upon a sound and common-sense business basis. Go where the opportunities are most plentiful, where success is surest and quickest, where you can live pleasantly in one of the healthiest climates in the world.

That is all Manitoba would ask. We who are here now in the midst of prosperity, with full understanding of local conditions; who have seen thousands of others, before you succeed under handicaps which you are no longer called upon to face—we feel that complete investigation will bring you not only to Canada, not only to Western Canada, but to the *Province of Manitoba* where mixed farming offers such sure success to the man who has had any agricultural experience in England, Ireland or Scotland or any other country.



In this booklet will be found for your information a brief outline of a few mixed farming advantages in Manitoba. No attempt has been made, of course, to exhaust the subject; but the very high quality of Manitoba products is so self-evident that even these few pages are sufficient to justify you in seeking the fullest information in regard to the *first province* of Western Canada.

This may be obtained reliably from the nearest *Manitoba Government Office*. If at all possible, arrange to call in person and talk over the matter with the official Government representative in charge; if you cannot do this, write him fully about your plans and preferences and he will reply promptly:

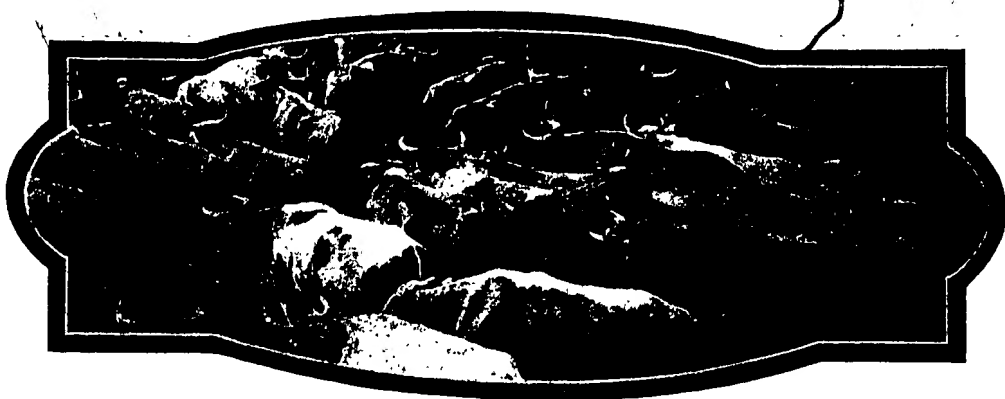
Manitoba Government Offices are located in the Old Country at the following addresses:— 65a Baldwin St., Bristol, England; 106 Union St., Aberdeen, Scotland; 33 Foyle St., Londonderry, Ireland.

The Province of Manitoba sincerely invites you to accept a share in her continuous prosperity. Sterling British people are particularly welcomed. This great province is already the center of British population in Western Canada and there is plenty of room for thousands more.

Choose *Manitoba* and you will make no mistake. Every assistance is given the new farmer by the Government. We who are here will welcome you at the end of a pleasant journey and see that you get started aright on the Road to Success as a Manitoba farmer.



Why Mixed Farming is so Profitable in Manitoba



Cattle in the stockyards at Winnipeg. Owing to the general shortage of livestock, particularly beef cattle, the prices paid the Manitoba farmer are high and constant. Up to December 20th, 1913, the livestock receipts at Winnipeg showed a total of 79,240 cattle and 5,647 calves. The price for beef consignments during the year has run as high as 8 cents (4d.) per pound.

THOUGH Manitoba has become justly famous in the markets of the world for her wheat, the wise farmer to-day does not grow wheat exclusively. He includes dairying or the raising of livestock, or both, in his farming operations and this is known as "Mixed Farming." The adoption of Mixed Farming does not mean that wheat should cease to be a staple crop; merely that through better farming more wheat can be grown on fewer acres and at larger profits per

bushel, the farmer at the same time reaping additional revenues through other channels.

The wasteful methods of large-scale cultivation will eventually impoverish even the Manitoba soil, which is conceded to be the richest in the world. Intensive farming in smaller areas, on the other hand, while yielding greater returns to the owner, conserves land value for his children and the welfare of the country as a whole. In this connection so marked, in fact, are the benefits of keeping livestock on the farm that lands which have been partially worn out have been restored to fertility by this means at great profit.

Another fact worth noting is that industrial expansion is greatest where Mixed Farming prevails. Industrial activity is more pronounced in Manitoba than anywhere else in the West; it is conceded that in Manitoba farming has become a more thoroughly business-



Ready for a jog to market



Cattle on the farm of H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, Manitoba

like occupation than anywhere else on the continent, and while grain growing has given Manitoba her agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, it must be remembered that the province is known also as the very Home of Mixed Farming because of its natural conditions and its superior market advantages. The Manitoba farmer, therefore, works not merely for a living but rather for a good big profit.

General Market Demand is Keen

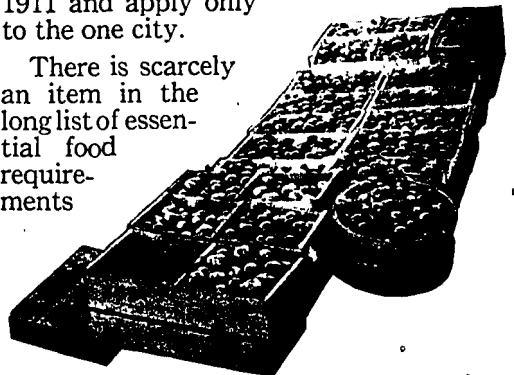
In any country adapted to the growing of food products the outstanding factor in the success of Mixed Farming is market demand. Any description of market conditions in Manitoba must be written in superlatives; the demand is so very greatly in excess of all supply and the prices paid so high and constant that it is difficult to convey an adequate conception of the situation to any one living outside the country. With population increasing at a wonderful rate the needs of the market are outstripping the increase in production of food products and it is safe to say that it will be many years before Manitoba farmers will be able to supply their own home market alone; when that time does come there awaits them on all sides a large export demand for Manitoba Mixed Farming products.

The needs of the city of Winnipeg alone are tremendous. Winnipeg is the capital city of Manitoba. It is the gateway through which everything pours coming into Western Canada and through which, outward bound, roll the golden rivers of grain for which the world so eagerly waits each year.

Winnipeg is the metropolis of all Western Canada and its size and economic importance ensure its predominance for all time to come in Western Canadian affairs. The Manitoba farmer on Winnipeg's doorstep has a positive guarantee of a constant market for everything he can produce.

The present population of Winnipeg is estimated as 256,000. Even reducing this figure to a round 200,000 the annual food requirements are startling. It would take 2,107,305 bushels of wheat to supply flour, etc., a milk supply of 10,615,530 quarts, 9,553,986 pounds of butter for table and cooking purposes, five million dozen eggs, 2,453,740 pounds of cheese. Winnipeg is a great meat-eating city and consumes annually forty-two and a half million pounds, representing approximately 37,437 beeves, 60,000 hogs and 40,000 sheep. The supply of vegetables required is unlimited; Winnipeg uses a million bushels of potatoes annually and peas, beans, carrots, turnips, cabbages and table greens in like ratio. These figures are quoted from a careful estimate made in 1911 and apply only to the one city.

There is scarcely an item in the long list of essential food requirements



A large quantity of green tomatoes are used by Winnipeg pickling establishments



Sheep heading for a nearby market in Manitoba at high prices

which cannot be produced by the Manitoba farmer, and of a quality superior to any of the importations which at present balance the huge difference between the demand and the total supply available in the province.

It is quite possible to take dinner in Winnipeg and find the four quarters of the globe concentrated upon your plate. The chicken in your soup, perhaps, pecked its living way back in Old Ontario. That roast of pork once belonged to a pig that grunted in Chicago, Illinois, United States. Those boiled onions came from Australia, the carrots from California. The milk you pour on your pudding was uddered in Minnesota. The butter you spread on your bread may have come from New Zealand, Ontario or Minnesota. It is all food which has been bought in Winnipeg at certain prices; it can all be produced right here in Manitoba—better quality at that. But because the total Manitoba output is lost in the demand the importations flourish.

Why does this state of affairs exist? Because we are in the growing stage. We have not yet reached our proper level of production. Not nearly. Only about one-quarter of the 25½ million acres of land surveyed in Manitoba was under crop this year, and it will be seen at once that Manitoba's great need is men to go on the land—that her need is the newcomer's opportunity.

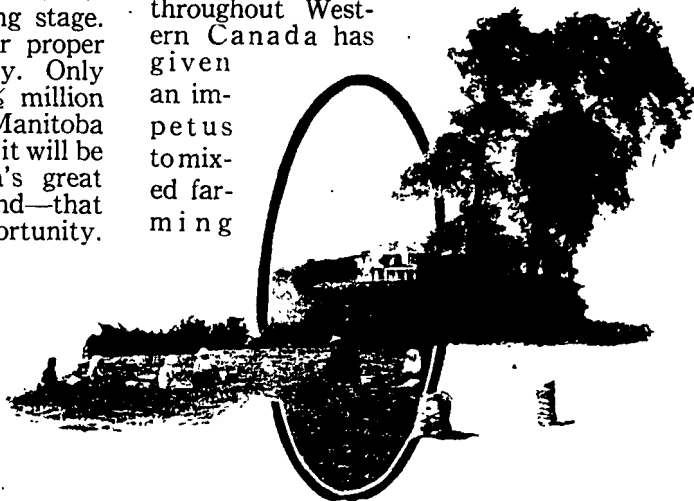
Customs returns show that during the year ending March 31, 1913, Manitoba imported 1,596,480 dozen eggs, valued at \$314,121 (over £62,824). It took 54 cars to bring in the dressed poultry required over and above all local supply, representing a value

of about \$243,000 (£48,600). Approximately 2,000,000 pounds of butter were received at Winnipeg from the United States and Eastern Canada during 1912, a value of \$560,000 (£112,000). Winnipeg creamery companies paid \$120,000 for milk and cream from two Minnesota cities alone. The customs receipts for imported bacon and hams amounted to nearly 5,000,000 pounds, worth \$573,569 (£114,714). Canned tomatoes came in at the rate of 238,292 pounds, while 18,722 bushels of potatoes were brought into the province, and vegetables of other kinds to the value of \$76,233 (£15,247).

If we add together the totals for the products mentioned we find a direct loss to Manitoba of nearly two million dollars or £400,000, which could have been kept at home if our farmers had been producing enough to meet the local demand at Winnipeg.

Livestock Commands High Prices

The general shortage of livestock throughout Western Canada has given an impetus to mixed farming



Galician women at work on a market gardener's farm, near Winnipeg. These laborers are experienced field workers and are a valuable help to the Manitoba truck farmer



Cattle on farm of A. Hendrickson, Gladstone, Man.

in Manitoba such as was never felt before, and it has been many times proven that for years to come the livestock supply will continue far behind the demand. This in turn means the maintenance of high prices. Whether the new farmer in Manitoba goes in for dairying or stock-raising he will reap the full advantages of these conditions.

Cattle, hogs or sheep may be bought on the market by the newcomer at any time and shipped to country points at specially reduced rates. By following market conditions the Manitoba stockman can ship his fattened product when the demand is keenest and reap the benefit of the gain in weight as well as in price. There is a particular shortage of beef cattle, while so far below the demand is the supply of veal calves that at certain seasons of the year a single one of Winnipeg's largest hotels buys and uses the entire available supply locally. The sale of calves as veal is discouraged in Western Canada because of cattle shortage.

When a farmer has one or two steers ready for market he may sell them to a country butcher or drover and end the deal there and then, the drover assum-

ing all risk of shrinkage, etc., in transit. Or several farmers may co-operate in shipping a carload, sending their own

representative with the stock to look after their interests. The rates for hauling vary according to distance and competition, minimum weights and the class of shipment. The shipper is entitled to free railway transportation both in going and returning home from market.

The large numbers of cattle that have reached Winnipeg this year afforded excellent evidence that our farmers are studying the best methods of breeding and feeding. Up to the date of going to press with this booklet (December 20), the live stock receipts at Winnipeg show a total of 79,240 cattle, 160,239 hogs, 43,289 sheep and 5,647 calves.

The price for consignments of beef during the year has run as high as eight cents (4d.) per pound. For instance, a shipment of 38 steers from Miniota, Manitoba, to one of the Winnipeg packing houses averaged 1170 pounds and brought this record price. The animals were mostly two-year-old steers, perfectly finished. Another shipment from Elkhorn, Manitoba, averaged 1160 pounds, but not being so well finished brought \$7.90 (over £1 12s.) per hundred. Inasmuch as the great local demand takes all the cattle supplied the heavy export steer of 1400 to 1600 pounds is not necessarily the kind that tops the market. The above prices were secured on splendid finish and quality.

The Government returns for 1912 show that the average price for hogs in Western Canada was \$7.65 (£1 11s.) per hundred-weight; the season's price for sheep was \$5.00 (£1); while the



One market gardener in the Winnipeg district produced last year \$350.00 (£70) worth of pickling onions on half an acre. The market demand for all manner of vegetables in Manitoba is always beyond the supply.



Experimental Farm Cattle at Brandon, Manitoba. Conditions are ideal for livestock of all kinds in Manitoba

Manitoba Market Conditions

average for feeding cattle and butcher stock was about five cents (2½d.) per pound. Horses averaged \$275 (£55) each. Western Canada paid nearly \$7,250,000 (£1,450,000) for horses in 1912, coming in at a single port, which will give some idea of the market's needs in horseflesh.

The Manitoba Farmer's Advantage

Rapid delivery is the foremost thought of the man who is figuring a safe margin of profit at the other end. So that close proximity to a large market is very important to a stock-raiser, and this is one great reason why Manitoba is so favorably situated for Mixed Farming. From the market standpoint the Manitoba farmer has altogether the best of it, having at his elbow the market hub of the entire country, the city of Winnipeg.

The man whose farm is located in Manitoba has the shortest railway haul and the lowest railway rates on his produce, whether it be livestock or grain. It has been estimated that the difference in dollars and cents in actual saving to the Manitoba farmer, as compared to his brother farmers farther West, ranges all the way from \$1.80 to \$3.20 per acre per year; in other words, the man with a farm of 160 acres would save as high as \$512 (over £100) per year, while the man with 320 acres or 640 acres would save as high as \$1000 or \$2000 (£400) per year merely because of his location in Manitoba.

Winnipeg's stockyard accommodation has been greatly increased by the establishment of the Union Stock Yards, embracing an area of 232 acres and with a present capacity of 448 car-loads of livestock. The total space available for expansion is 65 acres. Unloading platforms, with full car-chute provision; concrete flooring in the pens, with water service, sewers, fire protection, etc.—these are a few

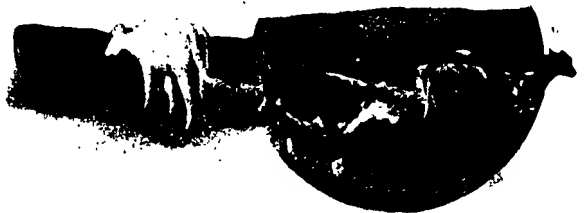
of the up-to-date features of the stockyards. Outside the yards proper is an administration building with a floor space of 21,000 square feet and a powerhouse which provides the heating plant and pumps water to every part of the yards. The railways combine ownership of the Union Stock Yards, each standing on an equal footing. At present each railroad delivers its own stock into the yards and removes its own consignments and empty cars.

On the east side of the stockyards private abattoirs are to be erected and on the west side the Manitoba Government has purchased ten acres for the erection of a public abattoir.

In the keeping of stock, some farmers will prefer specializing in horses, some would rather go in for beef production and others will be attracted by dairying; the local conditions may help the farmer to the most profitable decision. There will be some farmers who prefer mixing their farming to a still greater extent; the point is that all livestock can be successfully handled in Manitoba and there is a ready market for everything, at profitable prices.

Dairying a Sure Money-maker

Because no other branch of farming surpasses dairying as a means of building up and maintaining soil fertility it is interesting to note, as an additional argument for its adoption, the opportunity presented by the market for dairy products. The disposal of milk and cream to the creameries and city dairies of Manitoba is one of the steadiest money-makers among Mani-



Group of cattle on D. Rowan's farm, Miniola, Manitoba



Farm cattle at Emerson, Manitoba. There can be no question about the status of Mixed Farming in the Agricultural future of Western Canada. Manitoba is leading the way.

toba farm activities. And if the farmer sells only the cream he will have another money-bag to fill from the profits of the by-products fed to pigs, calves, etc.

Payment is prompt. Most of the butter factories now pay by cheque for each individual lot of cream, cheques being available within one or two days of delivery; if a farmer delivers cream on Monday, for instance, he will receive payment for it when he calls with another lot on Wednesday, together with a statement as to weight and test. Old-time methods are no longer looked upon as good business.

Another improvement is in the manner of collecting the cream. Years ago a driver was compelled to cover long gathering routes in collecting for factories, but this system has given way mostly to direct collection from the individual. Thus instead of the product coming to the makers in big mixed lots, it reaches the factory in individual cans, delivered personally by the farmer himself or shipped by rail to city and town creameries. In either case it is easy to deal personally with any patron in regard to the quality of his output and the way in which mutual interests in dairying may be aided best.

The consumption of butter has now advanced to the point where good

prices are assured for every pound of cream whether delivered to city or country plants.

In Wisconsin, United States, where dairy farmers are making a good living off land ten times the price and not half as fertile as our Manitoba soil, the price paid for milk is from \$1.30 (5s. 5d.) to \$1.80 (7s. 6d.) per 100 pounds the year round. In Winnipeg the price ranges from \$1.60 (6s. 8d.) to \$2.50 (10s. 5d.) per 100 pounds the year round. Winnipeg creameries are eager to make contracts for several years at a stretch, which is understood when it is remembered that they are forced to import great quantities of milk and sweet cream from the United States which, after paying freight and duty, costs them \$3.80 (15s. 10d.) per 100 pounds.

Among the profitable by-products of which mention must be made, is the sale of young stock for breeding purposes. A farmer who has a registered herd of any of the dairy breeds, can find a ready sale at long prices for anything he wishes to dispose of, if he handles the business right. Even grade heifers and cows are not excluded from the dividend. The income that can be realized from a herd of 10 or 20 good cows in Manitoba is several times as

Manitoba Market Conditions

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large as the earning capacity of the average clerk or office employee.

Every one who has had any experience in raising and marketing hogs knows the value of skim milk and the interesting size of the cheques which the pigs will bring when marketed. Poultry can be kept to better advantage also on a dairy farm; in short, the by-products of the dairy not only make it possible to raise better crops, but to realize on many side lines of profit.

The Manitoba Golden Egg

At all times the market for poultry and eggs is unsatisfied in Manitoba, and during the winter months absolutely new-laid eggs are absorbed so rapidly that they are practically unobtainable. Egg prices begin to rise quickly in October and from then on take wings and soar. The following wholesale prices for poultry products were paid on our Winnipeg markets during the latter part of November :

Eggs, new-laid	60c. per dozen
Eggs, good	30c.-33c. per dozen
Roasters and broilers	25c. per pound
Ducks, etc.	25c. per pound

Country storekeepers will buy all the eggs a farmer can produce. They in turn ship to wholesalers in the city. In many instances a direct list of customers in the cities is acquired by individual farmers, storekeepers or poultrymen and eggs are sent monthly to the individual addresses in 12-dozen or 32-dozen crates, while in the fall of the year a great quantity of dressed

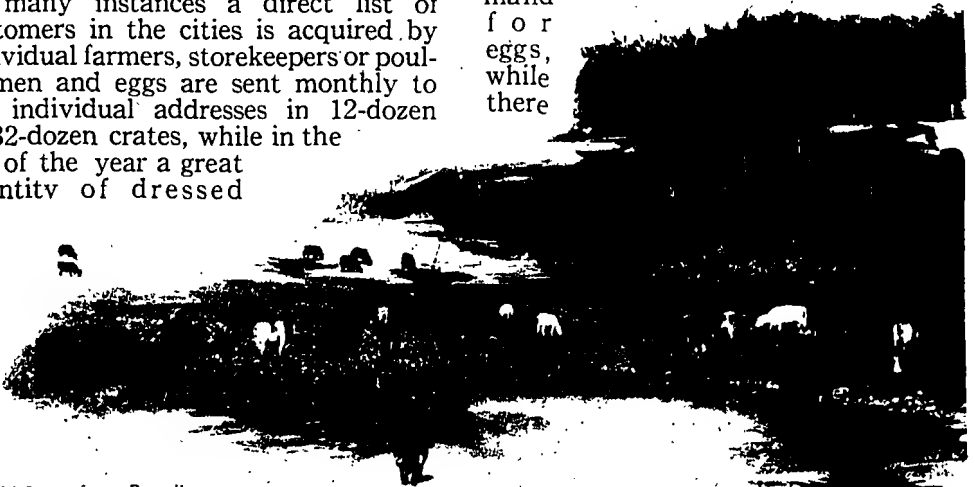
poultry is shipped in like manner, to individual customers year after year.

Last year between December 2 and December 21, a period of 19 days, two brothers at Killarney, Manitoba, shipped \$2000 (£400) worth of poultry to Winnipeg alone and this was only the second year they had gone into poultry. A poultryman at Neepawa, Manitoba, had this amount of advance orders on his books for this year early in the fall and much space could be filled with similar evidence.

The big packing firms, produce houses, hotels and restaurants of Winnipeg and other Manitoba cities are constantly on the lookout for poultry products, and the farmer who exercises a little extra care and judgment receives fancy prices from the best trade.

Crates are furnished by the wholesale dealers and shipping facilities are unequaled in Manitoba both for quick despatch and careful handling of such products.

To understand the reason for the high prices paid for poultry products in Manitoba it is only necessary to point out that the consumption of new-laid eggs and fowl is also very far above the present supply. The high price of meat has resulted in a greater demand for eggs, while there



The McIntyre farm, Russell, Manitoba, is only one of many Manitoba farms where cattle-raising conditions are perfect



Some livestock near Manitou, Manitoba

exists in general a growing appreciation of eggs as a nutritious, easily-prepared article of food. The prevailing prices are likely to go higher, if anything, because of the increasing demand of steadily growing towns and cities in Manitoba, which draw upon the surrounding district for their supplies. An unlimited Old Country market stands always ready to take any surplus production of poultry products; but it will be some time before Manitoba dressed poultry and Manitoba eggs will find their way across the Atlantic in commercial quantities.

In view of the market situation in regard to poultry products it is a foregone conclusion that the man with the necessary experience and a little capital can develop a splendid success in exclusive "poultry farming" in Manitoba. As a matter of fact successful poultry farms are already in operation, especially in the vicinity of Winnipeg. One farm, started not long ago, has 4,000 chickens, 1,000 turkeys and large numbers of ducks and geese, housed and cared for on less than two acres. By special feeding for egg production the proprietors are able to persuade common stock to lay well in winter when eggs are scarcest and these products are retailed direct to customers in the city. Six hundred customers were acquired in two weeks

by sending a man from house to house to book orders and the list could have been increased to an unknown extent if the supply had been greater. Last year this poultry ranch sold 2,000 cockerels at 25 cents (over 1s.), per pound, in addition to the egg output, the annual profits from which figured out about \$1.50 (over 6s.) per head of stock. Another thousand birds have just been added to the stock on this farm without any increase of acreage.

Everybody Wants Vegetables

Stepping over into the vegetable section of the Manitoba market-place the same insufficient supply, the same large importations will be found. What would you say to a cauliflower grown in Denmark, bought in Chicago, sold and eaten in Winnipeg? Or if you are partial to the nutritious onion you will be interested in knowing that annually onions arrive in Winnipeg at the rate of over 750,000 pounds from the United States, 300,000 pounds from Australia, and 450,000 pounds from Egypt. Celery crowds in at the rate of 750,000 pounds; cabbage and cauliflower nearly a million pounds; potatoes some years reach an importation of 25,000 to 50,000 bushels.

There are three large pickle factories located in Winnipeg. At least 25 per cent. of the total garden stuffs used by these manufacturers is imported, in spite of the fact that they would prefer using home-grown products.

One of the three firms last year imported enough to yield \$12,000 (£2400) to local growers if the supply had been forthcoming. A well-known Winnipeg



Lambs in Manitoba pile up profits



To mix grain-raising and stock-raising is the ideal farming. To raise as much grain by improved methods as can be raised by exclusive grain farming yet pocket additional profits is permanent and profitable agriculture.

alderman, who is himself a very successful truck farmer, estimates that Winnipeg sends out \$20,000 (£4,000) per day for garden truck that can be grown in the immediate neighborhood.

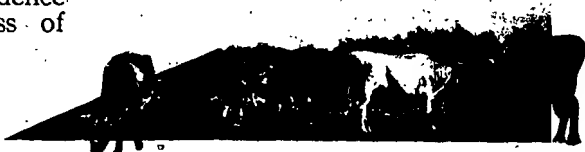
One market gardener near Winnipeg, last year produced \$350.00 (£70) worth of pickling onions on half an acre. The contract price for pickling onions is 3½ cents (nearly 2d.) per pound. The bulk of the cauliflower crop near Winnipeg is sold for pickling and the price runs up to \$45.00 (£9) per ton, or from \$225.00 (£45) to \$360.00 (£72) per acre. One-half acre of cabbages, a gross feeder among plants, recently yielded its owner \$550.00 (£110) on ground that had not been "fertilized" for 17 years.

It is not that the quality of product is poor; for it can not be excelled. Nor is it that the yield is weak; no soil anywhere will yield the same quantities of fine vegetables. Again, it is not the price paid or the market demand that contains the reason for the lack of supply. The need of this whole great province is men to go on the rich lands that await the production of food-stuffs. As stated in the beginning, Manitoba's need in this connection is the newcomer's opportunity.

What Two Belgian Boys Did

Any amount of convincing evidence as to the unmistakable success of Mixed Farming in Manitoba might be given. This entire booklet from cover to cover could be filled with it. There are two young Belgians, for in-

stance, aged 20 and 22 years, who with their mother came to Winnipeg six years ago, unable at that time to speak a word of English and without capital. They started working as laborers and at the end of three years had saved \$700.00 (£140). They bought out a dairyman, purchasing his 28 cattle for \$1600 (£320), making the £140 as first payment. They rented the dairyman's premises for \$25.00 (£5) per month. The first year they paid off their debt of \$900.00 (£180) and purchased five acres of land of their own. The second year they built a modern house and stable to hold 80 cows, increasing their herd to 66. They lost 33 of these because the animals failed to pass the dairy inspectors. To-day after six years they have a herd of 110 cows, modern house, latest model stable, five acres of land paid for and a 300-acre farm rented. Off the latter they obtained a large crop of oats for feeding. They also own 10 acres of land farther away from the city and have six acres of this planted to potatoes. They are erecting another large stable and are getting \$600.00 or more (£120) every month for their milk which they retail from house to house in Winnipeg. In property, stock and money these boys are worth \$30,000 (£6,000) as their reward for six years' hard work.



Cattle owned by Jas. Andrews, near Elkhorn, Manitoba

Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming

A prosperous farmer near Stonewall, Manitoba, was working as a hired man five years ago. From his 160 acres he has sold this year a carload of potatoes, threshed 79 bushels to the acre from 30 acres of oats, had 15 acres of corn (maize) besides other grain and sufficient feed for a large stock of cattle, horses and pigs. This man also ships the milk of 20 cows to one of the Winnipeg creamery companies at excellent profit.

In the Mennonite district around Winkler, Manitoba, the farmers have shipped 300 cases of eggs per week all summer long, representing a direct weekly return of \$1,800 (£360). Since the first week in July the shipment of live poultry has been steadily increasing. Some of the farmers are shipping cream to Winnipeg and this year a creamery has been established at Morden. Some farmers' cream returns have been running \$18.00 (£3 12s.) per week and up. The returns of farm produce at the Winkler station alone, it is said, run from \$2,000 to \$2,500 weekly (£400 to £500), an amount which is distributed among a comparatively small number of farmers.

And these instances can be duplicated many times all over the province of Manitoba.

The Future of Mixed Farming

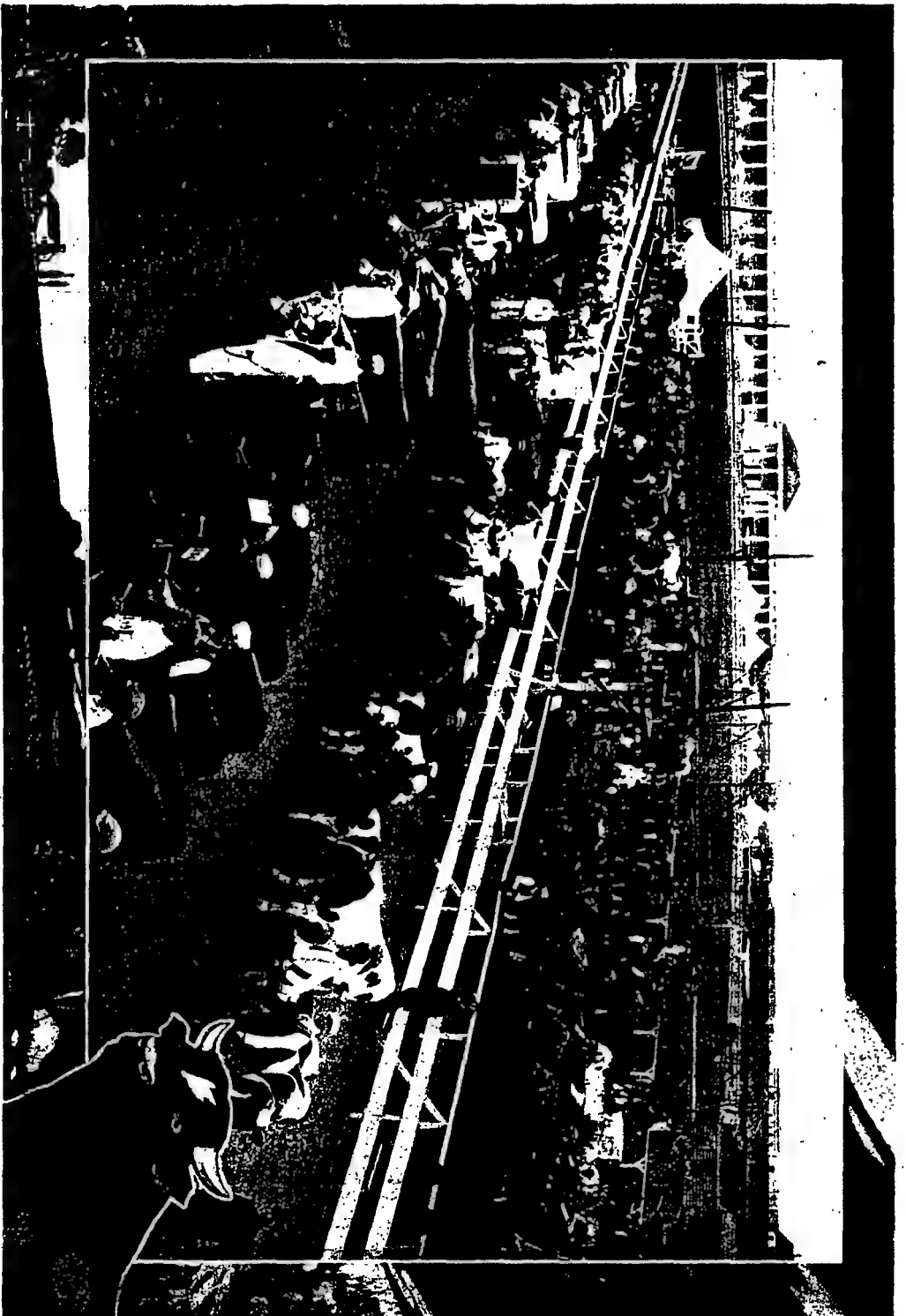
The future of Mixed Farming in Manitoba is indeed most favorably assured. With every possible improvement being applied and the rapid growth of even greater market facilities; with co-operative plans going into effect in rural districts; with agriculture the foremost thought of the people in the cities as well as the country towns there can be nothing but progress to record, progress of the very best kind.

There can be no question about the status of Mixed Farming in the agricultural future of Western Canada and Manitoba is leading the way. Exclusive grain farming reduces soil fertility while stock raising increases it. Grain raising, therefore, results in decreasing yields while stock multiplies. Stock raising develops thrift; grain farming and the credit system are bosom pals. Grain makes out the mortgage paper and stock pays it off. The grain farmer pays more for his labor because he does not hire by the year. The weather man sometimes plays pranks with the grain farmer; but the man whose money is in live-stock can remove the tin rooster weather-vane from his barn and calmly count his chickens any time. Grain raising is a soil robber, possible only on a new soil and then only for a short time.

It should be the aim of every farmer gradually to work into stock raising of some kind. To mix grain raising and stock raising is the ideal farming, resulting in crop rotation, in larger yields of grain because of increased fertility. To raise as much grain by the latter method as can be raised by exclusive grain farming and pocket the additional profits as well is permanent as well as profitable agriculture.



Manitoba won the First Prize and Gold Medal awarded at the Dominion Fair (held at Brandon in 1913) for the best ten beef cattle exhibited by any Canadian province



Livestock at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1913. Many fine Exhibitions, Winter and Summer Fairs, Poultry Shows, Plowing Matches, etc., lend constant interest to the life of the Farmer in Manitoba. Valuable prize-lists are always a feature.

LIVE STOCK IN MANITOBA

WHEN the raising of livestock is approached as a business proposition there are four essentials which the farmer must consider seriously.

Can I grow various animals on my farm? Can I feed them properly with the product of my farm? Can I keep them in good health under the prevailing climatic conditions? Is there a profitable market within easy reach?

The last of these questions has already been answered with an emphatic "Yes." Manitoba fodder crops are unexcelled anywhere while the Manitoba farmer can choose whatever class of livestock he prefers and make a pronounced success of it. One man will prefer horses, another beef or dairy cattle, a third will take more kindly to sheep, and a fourth to hogs; his success will be greatest with the class of livestock which interests him most. Frequently four boys in one family have been known to fancy different lines, one particularly looking after the horses, one the cattle, one the sheep and one the hogs and each making a success. Beyond this individual preference it is scarcely necessary to restrict as all classes of livestock thrive in Manitoba.

Horses

Manitoba farmers, for the most part, raise their own work horses; those who have been active in this branch of livestock breeding have met with success and good profits. Horses can be raised on the farm much cheaper than they can be purchased. The cost of raising a horse to the age of four years should not exceed \$150 to \$175 (£30 to £35), and average work horses are now selling at much higher prices than this, four-

year-old colts bringing from \$225 to \$250 (£45 to £50).

In 1910 no less than ten million dollars' worth (£2,000,000) of

work horses were shipped into Western Canada from Eastern Canada and the United States. Practically all the horses handled by the dealers in the large cities that year came from these sources. In 1912 the majority of the horses handled by the dealers were Manitoba-bred and this year comparatively few work horses have been brought in from the East or South. Although the volume of business transacted by the dealers has been practically as large in 1912 and 1913 as in 1910, the horses have been bought in Manitoba and re-sold within the province or shipped to the other western provinces. In either case the money paid for them

has remained in Manitoba.

There is no doubt that the



Owned by R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Manitoba

farmer who can afford to go into the horse business, following the lines of good heavy draft stock, can make as much or more money and do it more easily, perhaps, than in any other line of farming. Some farmers in moderate circumstances feel that it takes too long to mature this stock and prefer raising hogs or sheep; but the scarcity of horses that has prevailed for the past few years has created prices which mean very profitable returns for good draft horses.

Livestock in Manitoba

One would naturally think that with the many mechanical devices of travel, farm power for tilling the soil, etc., the market movement in horseflesh would be downward; but it must be remembered that the old-time horse ranches, which produced thousands and thousands of horses annually, have been broken up into smaller farms for crop-growing purposes and that the horse must still remain the motive power for the average individual farmer. It will certainly pay him, therefore, at least to raise his own work horses.

The number of horses in Manitoba is in the neighborhood of 301,000, representing an increase of approximately 27,500. There are many famous sires of various types at service throughout the country. Farm horses of excellent qualities may be secured at the horse exchanges, special sales of all classes of horses being held daily in the cities and country towns of Manitoba.

There is always an active demand for horses among new settlers arriving in the province, as the newcomer will develop farming operations faster than he can raise his own horses to do the

initial work. Presently he will be using his own horses entirely. Many a settler has started with oxen, buying horses later on with profits from his crops and gradually working up with the least expenditure of capital.

The health of horses under Manitoba conditions is beyond question. In experienced hands mares breed freely and raise colts that are the pride of their owners. This is particularly true where the mares are allowed to range freely over considerable areas, summer, fall and winter. Some of the most successful

horse breeders in the province are those who do not believe in pampering their mares but allow them to range over the fields the greater part of the winter months. The animals thoroughly enjoy it, kicking up their heels, going and coming at will. Out of a drove of 20 colts it is not unusual to find only three or four in the stable at a time.

Cattle

The good health of Manitoba horses applies likewise to all other livestock in the province. It is due to the bracing climate and clear atmosphere that all breeds of Manitoba beef cattle



Free range of the fields the greater part of the winter months—on the farm of R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Manitoba



Manitoba mares freely raise colts that are the pride of their owners—On the R. de W. Waller farm, Elkhorn, Manitoba

Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming

are particularly free from disease and thrive so well.

Cows, when properly fed, yield milk freely while the beef cattle lay on fat very readily. This is largely attributed to the abundance of high-class feed always available and the rich luxuriance of Manitoba pastures.

At present thousands, tens of thousands, more of cattle could be kept in Manitoba than are to be found now. The amount of grass burned off each fall and spring by our farmers is the only evidence of this which need be cited—grass which might have been profitably consumed by cattle.

There is this year an increase of about twenty-eight thousand cattle in Manitoba over 1912. The total number of cattle at present in the province is 457,000, as against 429,000 in 1912.

Sheep

Western Canada as a whole does not present a hilly, sparsely-vegetated land suitable for sheep farming on a large scale. Nevertheless there are large and small areas, in many cases portions of farms, where the soil is light and sheep farming can be conducted to advantage. In the early days of the West the presence of coyotes deterred the pioneer from experimenting much with sheep; but even in outlying districts of Western Canada where protection is necessary, it is possible to fence for sheep at an average of about 20 cents per rod increase in fencing cost.

Manitoba is the oldest-settled part of Western Canada and Manitoba farmers are beginning to turn attention to sheep with growing interest. In 1907 there were

14,442 sheep in Manitoba; in 1912 there were 42,085, and this year there has been an increase of 10,000 or a present total of 52,142 sheep.

It is a well-understood fact that sheep-raising farmers have the cleanest as well as the richest farms, the variety-loving habits of sheep in the matter of diet rendering them very useful in destroying weeds that give trouble in crop growing. If allowed to act as scavengers sheep will render excellent service on the farm.

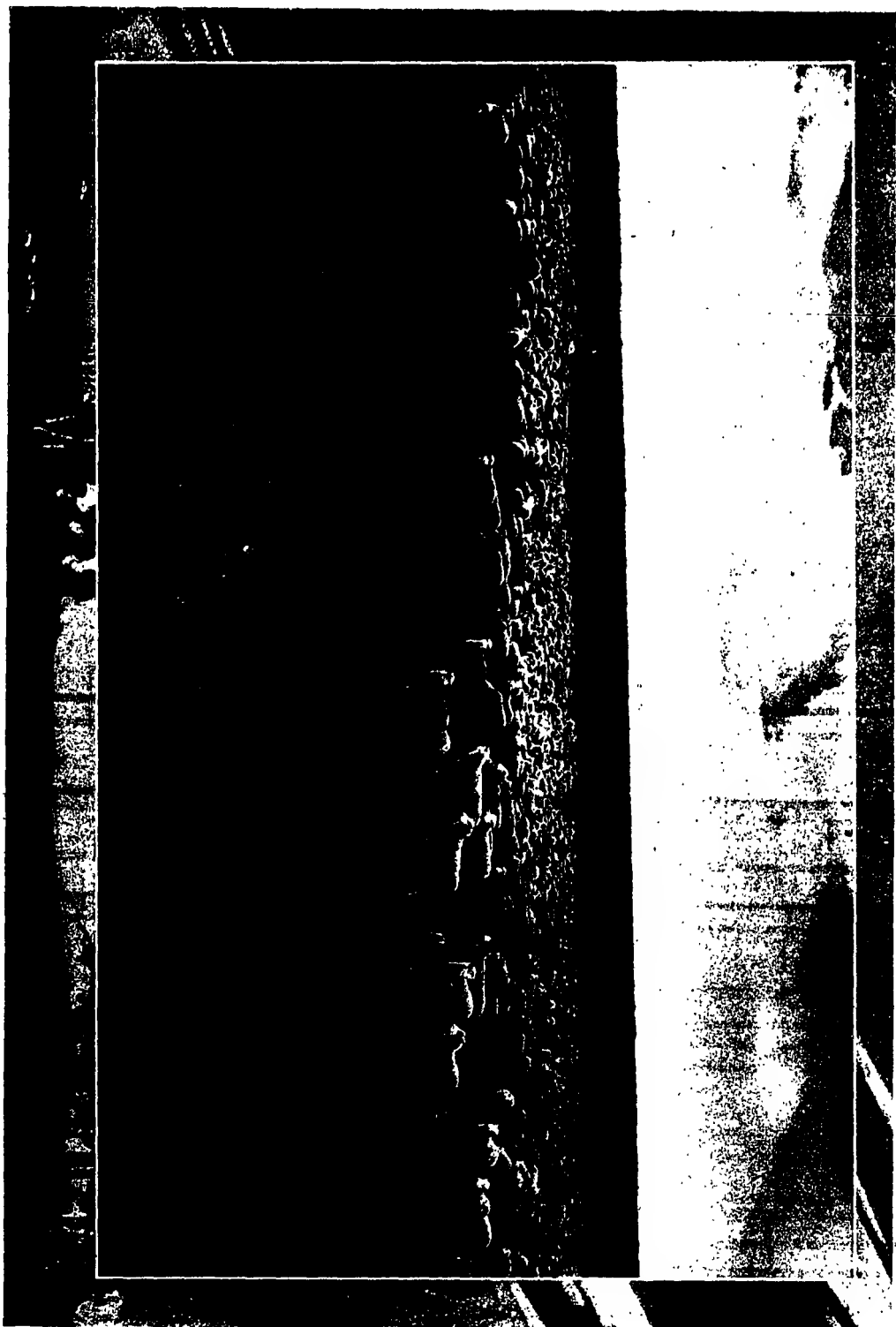
In this connection the experience of Mr. A. D. Gamley, of Griswold, Manitoba, might be cited. He says in part: "Before coming up here from Brandon I kept from 100 to 120 breeding ewes and had unlimited pasture where they were herded from seven in the morning until five or six in the evening, when they were turned into a 70-acre pasture field. There never was a weed to be seen in this pasture. In the fall after the grain was stacked they were turned on to the summer-fallow. Because I had no fencing then I could not turn in the sheep till the grain was nearly all stacked; in a very short time the field would be as bare as a billiard table. I might say that in one or two years when wheat was being docked from two bushels to five and seven to the load, I was shipping my own wheat from Martinville and had the grade certificates come back marked 'No Dockage,' and one per cent. is all I was ever docked. My summerfallows would be from 40 to 70 acres, and at times I would have from 175 to 240 head, including lambs, feeding upon it."

Last fall a farmer near Morris, Manitoba, purchased over 200 sheep to start with. In July of this year he shipped the first carload of sheep that had ever left the district. A large number of spring lambs were sold and with part of the proceeds he purchased another carload of sheep this year.

Not far from Winnipeg a certain farmer found that much



These little pigs went to market when they grew up and helped to fatten the pocketbook of a farmer near Birtle, Manitoba



Part of the McKenzie flock of 2,500 sheep near Gladstone, Manitoba. Mr. McKenzie is an extensive land-owner who makes considerable profits from lamb, mutton and wool in Manitoba. His sheep can clean a farm for cultivation in a very short time and no better evidence of the practical success of sheep-raising in Manitoba need be given than the experience of Mr. McKenzie.



Shropshire ewes and lambs. Sheep find a fat living in Manitoba's luxuriant pastures. A profit of \$10 per head on ewes, fed on home-grown diet, has been obtained in Manitoba.

good forage remained on his grain fields after the crops had been harvested. He picked up a flock of worn-out, broken-down ewes at the stockyards and within forty-eight hours he had them out in his stubble fields. The change which took place, both in the sheep and the fields, was astounding. The worn-out ewes after settling for their board left for market fat and fit and behind them a fine flock of their young lambs gamboled on the farm, representing no inconsiderable additional profit.

The market demand for mutton is very steady and in the spring of the year long prices are paid for the choice spring lambs by the big hotels and restaurants of Manitoba cities.

Aside from the profits in lamb, mutton and wool, a few sheep on a farm are a valuable asset and the Manitoba conditions being suitable, there are increasing profits to be made from flocks, which are bound to thrive in this province. Incidentally, the farmer

will find that a lamb or fat wether to kill during the busy season of summer provides him with an acceptable change of diet without much risk of the carcass spoiling before his household can consume it.

Hogs

That hogs can be successfully and economically raised on a Manitoba grain farm has been demonstrated time after time by farmers who have been growing hogs on their farms for some years. The number of hogs in Manitoba has been steadily increasing during the past six years, though compared to the magnitude of other agricultural branches the number is small. Farmers, however, are beginning to realize that any low-grade grain which can be picked up cheap will produce high-grade pork and that the profits of the latter are exceedingly well worth while.

According to the latest returns the total number of pigs in the province is 248,254, while in 1912 the total number



The Manitoba climate and feeds are very suitable to any breed of hogs. Manitoba hams and bacon are particularly sweet and nutritious, our pork product being similar to that of Great Britain. The above hogs were raised on the Emmert farm at East Oak Bluff, Manitoba



Sheep winding along the White Mud River. The market demand for mutton is very steady in Manitoba while long prices are paid for choice spring lambs by the big hotels and restaurants of Manitoba cities.

was 216,640. This is an increase during the year of 31,614.

The Manitoba climate and feeds are very suitable to any breed of hogs, bacon or lard, the bacon types, perhaps, being slightly preferred. A farmer usually has his own tastes and he should work with the particular breed he favors. The farmer who will go about the raising of hogs in earnest in Manitoba stands to make plenty of money.

Experiments at the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1912 showed that the cost of producing one pound of pork was four and four-fifths cents (practically $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.), the profit per sow being \$50.16 (over £10), and the profit per pig, \$8.36 (£1, 14s.).

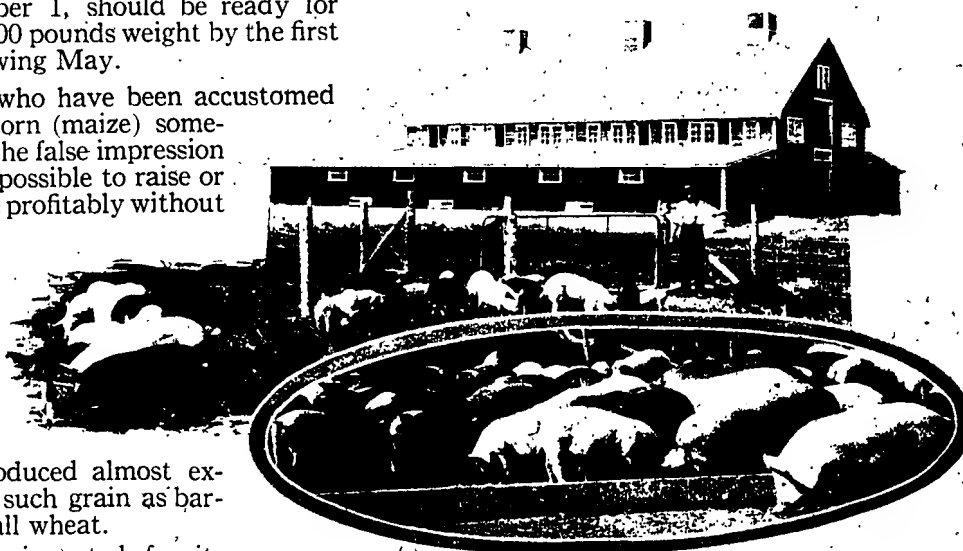
Fall pigs, farrowed from September 15 to October 1, should be ready for market at 200 pounds weight by the first of the following May.

Farmers who have been accustomed to Indian corn (maize) sometimes have the false impression that it is impossible to raise or fatten swine profitably without that grain. They seem to forget that the highly-prized bacon and hams of Great Britain are produced almost exclusively on such grain as barley and small wheat.

Manitoba is noted for its magnificent yields of barley.

Under proper management large yields of barley can be obtained in all parts of the province without deteriorating the value of the land. Barley is well known to be a cleansing crop. As it occupies the ground for a very short time in the season there is plenty of opportunity to cultivate the soil both before seeding and after the crop has been harvested. In fact, barley is one of the best possible corollaries of the wheat crop.

Barley-fed hogs, especially if dairy products are used in conjunction, give a large amount of top-notch pork, the hams and bacon being particularly sweet and nutritious. The Manitoba pork product is, therefore, of a very high grade and very similar to that of Great Britain.



A batch of fine hogs on the farm of H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk, Manitoba



FODDER CROPS



FIELD roots and fodder crops uniformly give the largest return per acre of anything Western Canada has ever attempted to produce. In Manitoba the



Fodder Corn, just west of Winnipeg, on the farm of Aime Benard, M.P.P., who believes so firmly in Mixed Farming that not one of his 2,200 acres is sown to wheat

average yield of roots this year was 257.8 bushels per acre, and this could easily be doubled by improved methods of cultivation. Corn, alfalfa, clover, etc., return four-fifths of plant food in manure when fed to stock, representing an actual money value that is greater than the profit from the average crop of wheat. The time spent in handling manure will return more profit than that spent in growing wheat without manure or crop rotation.

Native Grasses

The wonderful success that attends the raising of livestock in Manitoba is partly due to the very high quality and profitable yields of Manitoba fodder crops and native grasses. The

soil of Manitoba in its virgin condition produces true grasses of many kinds as well as legumes, all rich in nutrition. The legumes are usually found on the edge of timber or among

the scrub growth and are useful not only when green but when in mature condition are advantageously consumed by all classes of stock. The seed is thought even to add to their fattening value. This is particularly true of Manitoba wild peas and vetches.

It is well to point out a distinction between the true grasses found in Manitoba and the so-called "grasses" found in low, marshy places. The latter are not true grasses but sedges, entirely different in character. These should not be used for fodder purposes when better plants can be obtained so readily. The true grasses, cut at the proper stage and intelligently cured, are excellent for fattening stock.



Alfalfa hay on "Glenmar Farm" of J. D. McGregor, near Brandon, Manitoba. Mr. McGregor annually harvests over 15,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed and is also enthusiastic over Manitoba barley for seed purposes.

Fodder Crops in Manitoba

To be valuable a fodder plant must be productive and grown readily as well as being palatable and nutritious. Among true grasses the highest standard is no doubt the well-known *Timothy*. The seed is cheap and easily procured; only a small amount of it is required per acre. Being known everywhere for

its qualities, the demand for it is steady among all feeders of horses and horned stock. It has the advantage of

succeeding well when sown with a nurse crop and in the average season is easy to handle as hay and takes very little time to cure.

In 1913 there were 118,812 acres of Timothy in the province, averaging 1.5 tons per acre, a total yield of 181,407 tons.

Another native grass in Manitoba, of increasing importance, is *Western Rye Grass*. Although not as desirable as Timothy, in some respects, it will succeed on lighter land and will give a fair crop even where soil is deficient

in humus. It takes rather more seed per acre, but the seed is usually cheaper and easily obtained. It does not succeed as well as Timothy without a nurse crop. As a rule, Western Rye Grass gives a yield at least fifty per cent greater than Timothy on the dryer lands.

The total acreage of Rye Grass this year was 21,197, with an average yield of 1.6 tons and a total yield of 33,907 tons.

Brome Grass is a variety, much discussed, with some excellent qualities to recommend it. It starts earlier in the spring than any other and remains

green until very late in the fall. It is exceedingly succulent and palatable to all classes of stock. The plant is very vigorous and so rich are the moist soils of the Red River Valley and similar districts in Manitoba that there is liable to be difficulty in the subsequent eradication of Brome. Lighter, rolling land in the province, however, is quite suitable for Brome. Excellent crops of hay are obtained for the first two or three years, after which it makes the best pasture grass obtainable in Canada. Brome usually takes twice as long to cure as Timothy or Western Rye Grass



Corn Cutter at work on 125 acres fodder, Benard Farm



Red Clover on farm of A. Irwin, Gladstone, Manitoba. Mr. Irwin this year has also a famous crop of Buckwheat which he claims is the best food for fattening hogs and chickens.



Fodder Corn on the Emmert Farm, East Selkirk, Manitoba

and requires different treatment. Properly cured, it is particularly acceptable to milch cows.

The total acreage under Brome for 1913 was 24,912, with an average yield of 1.7 tons and a total yield of 43,432 tons.

Fodder Corn

This very fine crop has been tested in every part of Manitoba with satisfactory results. The yield is heavy, the quality of the fodder excellent and crops following fodder corn are always of very satisfactory yield and quality. In fact, no man should think of engaging in Mixed Farming in Manitoba without growing more or less of this exceedingly valuable fodder crop.

The yield of fodder corn runs from five to fifteen tons of dry fodder per acre. Patches ranging in extent from 25 to 60 acres with corn standing from

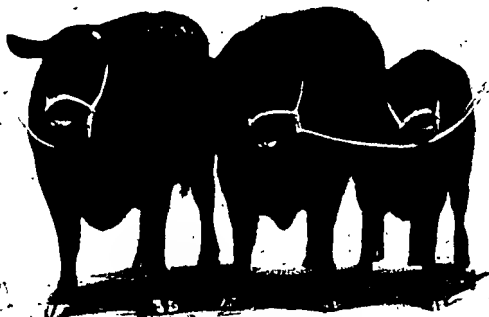
eight to eleven feet in height are common and within thirty miles of Winnipeg a dozen silos may be found, some holding as much as 200 tons of silage. Yet a few years ago it was generally believed that corn would not grow in Western Canada, a mistake due probably to world-wide reputation as a wheat country.

Fodder corn occupied 20,223 acres in Manitoba this year. The average yield was 5.9 tons; total yield 119,764 tons.

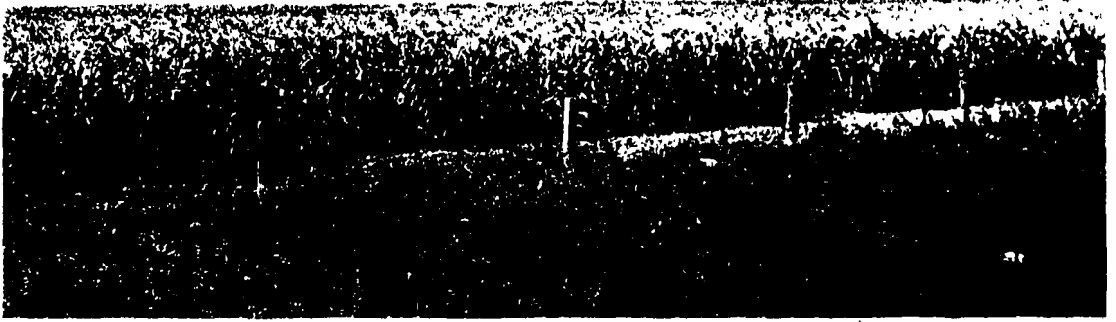
Clover

A legume is a plant which has the power to take free nitrogen from the air and convert it into food for its own growth; it does this by means of bacteria which live in nodule formation at the roots. Corn, wheat and other non-leguminous plants lack this power and must get their nitrogen from the soil, while clover and alfalfa liberate plant food elements from the soil so that they are available for following grain crops.

While no kind of clover can be recommended to be sown with a grain crop in Manitoba, there can be no hesitation in recommending it when sown on well-prepared soil without a nurse crop. With weeds kept down by clipping for the first few months clover seldom fails to winter successfully and produce a profitable crop the following year. Common Red and Alsike are the two varieties which are probably most suitable for this country.



Two-year-old, Yearling and Calf—champion McGregor herd at this year's International Live Stock Show



The yield in Manitoba runs from 5 to 15 tons per acre

Some of our best farmers are now growing a mixture composed of Timothy, Alsike Clover and Western Rye Grass. When sown without a nurse crop this mixture usually gives good results in the amount of fodder and the conservation of fertility.

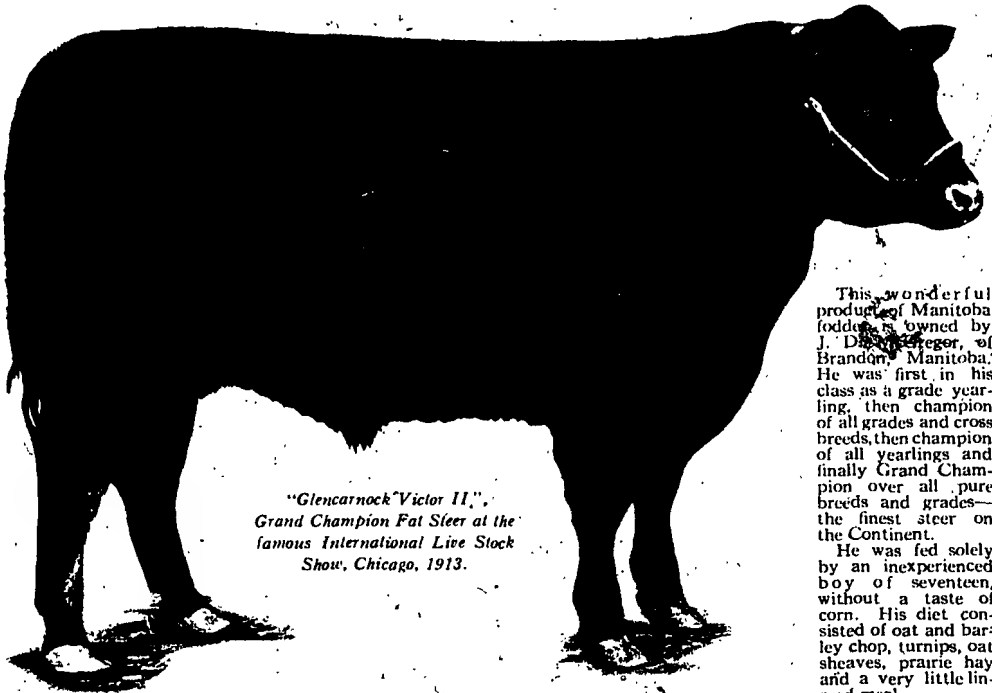
The settler must not expect to keep weeds in subjection and maintain the fertility of his land unless he is prepared to devote a considerable percentage of the land to the growing of grasses and clovers. Continuous grain growing not

only exhausts the fertility but encourages weed growth.

The total clover yield for 1913 was 9,732 tons or 1.8 tons per acre, there being a total of 5,328 acres sown. The alfalfa yield for fodder purposes was 10,722 tons or an average yield of 2.3 tons per acre, total acreage being 4,709.

Alfalfa

Realizing fully the great value of alfalfa, the Manitoba Department of



*"Glencarnock Victor II",
Grand Champion Fat Steer at the
famous International Live Stock
Show, Chicago, 1913.*

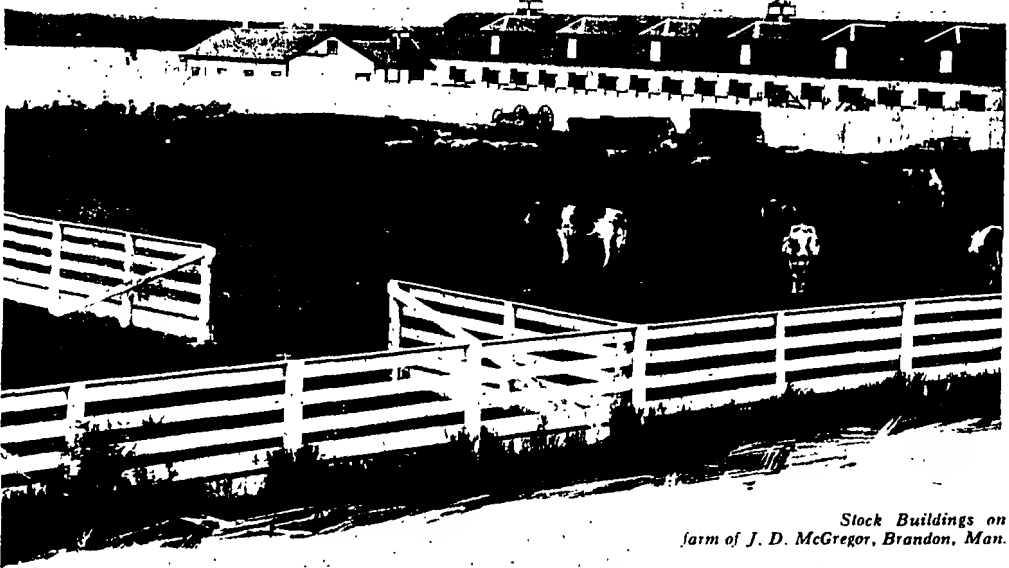
This wonderful product of Manitoba fodder is owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba. He was first in his class as a grade yearling, then champion of all grades and cross breeds, then champion of all yearlings and finally Grand Champion over all pure breeds and grades—the finest steer on the Continent.

He was fed solely by an inexperienced boy of seventeen, without a taste of corn. His diet consisted of oat and barley chop, turnips, oat sheaves, prairie hay and a very little linseed meal.

Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming

Agriculture is giving it every attention. A large number of alfalfa plots have been established and experimented with in various parts of the province at altitudes ranging from 800 feet to 2000 feet above sea level. As a direct result of these demonstrations and the favorable returns shown, Manitoba has to-day 10,722 acres of alfalfa for fodder

passed the experimental stage and it is strongly to be recommended. It adds humus to the soil; its yields are large; alfalfa hay represents high quality and alfalfa sod produces good crops. In short, alfalfa pays for the privilege of boarding itself. There is no crop that will produce so much food per acre or, once established, is more certain.



Stock Buildings on farm of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

and experiments are being made with alfalfa for seed purposes in order that tests may be expanded generally.

Demonstrations in the growing of different grasses are always a part of the Government's progressive policy in regard to anything which will benefit the Manitoba farmer and the definite value of such demonstrations is borne out each year by a very substantial increase in production. For instance, in 1911, there were 23,517 acres of Brome in Manitoba, while this year (1913) the acreage is 43,432. Rye showed 17,037 acres in 1911 and this year 33,907 acres; Timothy 95,832 acres in 1911 and 181,407 acres in 1913. The acreage of clover has increased from 3,902 acres in 1911 to 9,732 acres this year.

Alfalfa growing in Manitoba has

One ton of alfalfa hay is reckoned to have the same feeding value as 60 bushels of oats; as alfalfa can be expected to average at least two tons to the acre, this is equivalent to 120 bushels of oats per acre. Alfalfa requires less work and expense to handle than a grain crop. It is a roughage, however, and must be fed on the farm to realize on its full value.

Estimating the value upon the amount of digestible nutriment and comparing it with Timothy, for instance, the figures are striking. Allowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons of alfalfa to the acre and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of Timothy at \$9.80 (about £2), the difference in value per ton is \$10.36 (over £2), alfalfa being worth \$20.16 (over £4) per ton. An acre of alfalfa would be worth \$75.00 (£15), as against \$14.70 (about £3) for Timothy, a differ-

Fodder Crops in Manitoba

ence in favor of alfalfa amounting to \$60.30 (over £12) per acre. This difference is made by the richer food elements in alfalfa, combined with larger yields. A ton of alfalfa hay, well

good gains during the winter. Hogs on alfalfa pasture, with a small amount of grain added, will make cheaper pork than on any other kind of feed in this country, while breeding sows which are carried through the winter on alfalfa hay with a small amount of grain can be wintered cheaply and will have a stronger litter.

Were alfalfa very difficult to grow farmers might hesitate to adopt it; but in Manitoba it can be produced at great profit anywhere that a good natural drainage is obtained. A ton of alfalfa hay should be produced in this country for at least \$3.00 (12½s.). In order to balance a ration

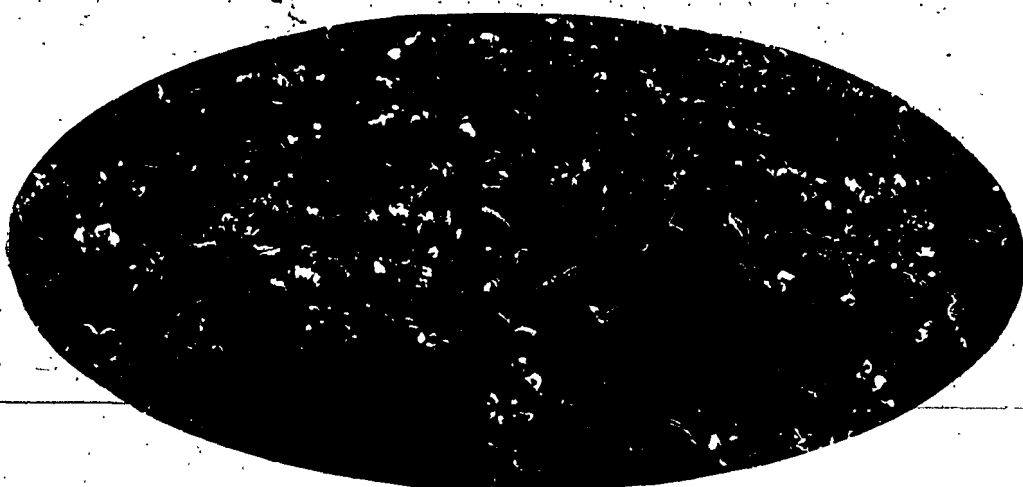
cured, is about equal to a ton of bran and could be substituted for the same feeding purposes.

A combination of alfalfa, barley and oats makes an excellent mixture for fattening cattle. Alfalfa alone, fed to young stock, will enable them to make

the feeds which a farmer raising cattle for market must purchase, outside those grown on his farm, are bran and linseed cake; alfalfa takes the place of these feeds. With alfalfa, oats and barley an ideal ration is obtained and it will make beef at a less cost than corn.



Mr. McGregor is a great believer in Mixed Farming and in the products and opportunities of Manitoba, his home province



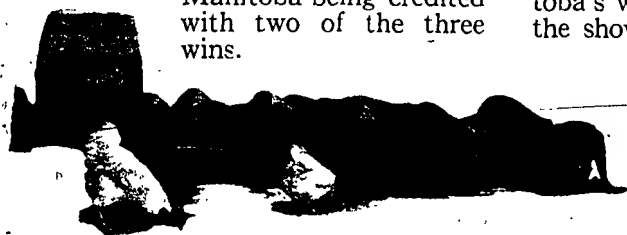
Manitoba Red Field in Blossom



Manitoba Supreme

No better proof of this could be asked than the success which has attended the efforts of Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, in the feeding of beef cattle. In 1912 he exhibited at the International Live Stock Show, annually held in Chicago, Illinois, United States, and carried off the grand championship from a host of famous competitors. The steer ("Glencarnock Victor") was aged two years, seven months, and weighed 1630 pounds. This year (1913) Mr. McGregor duplicated his triumph, again winning the championship sweepstakes with "Glencarnock Victor II." This is the first time in the history of the famous International Live Stock Show that an individual breeder has won two years in succession and the feat is attracting attention everywhere to the Aberdeen Angus breed and to the fodder crops of Manitoba. It is the third time that the championship has come to Canada,

Manitoba being credited with two of the three wins.



Neither of these prize-winning fat steers was corn-fed. This year's champion was conceded to be the finest animal exhibited in fourteen years at the International and he was raised solely by a seventeen-year-old boy who had no special training as a feeder. The champion was fed on barley and oat chop, turnips, oat sheaves, prairie hay and a very little linseed meal; not even one little taste of corn. He is a very outstanding animal who would take one of the top places in any show in Great Britain. He was first in his class as a grade yearling at the International, then champion of all grades and cross-breeds, then champion of all yearlings and finally Grand Champion over all pure-breds and grades. When it is remembered that the International is the biggest fat stock show held on the continent and that it leads the wealthiest stockmen to enter celebrated imported stock, purchased at many thousands of dollars, some idea may be gathered of the significance of Manitoba's winnings in the stiffest event of the show.

Mr. McGregor also had a championship herd of one two-year-old, yearling and calf; so that it must not be imagined that his success with Manitoba fodder crops has been merely a lucky chance.



On farm of John Corr near Birtle, Manitoba, where Mixed Farming has proved a money-maker

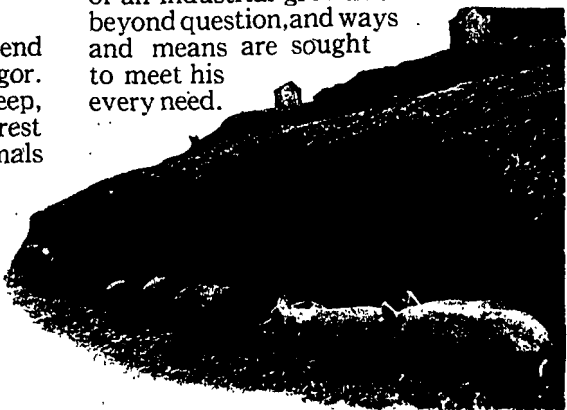
or that such success is possible only to the man of wealth who can afford costly experiments. Mr. McGregor is a practical farmer who has endeavored to combine breeding and feeding stock with grain growing. He is a strong believer in Mixed Farming and, as he himself says, "it is not necessary to have expensive buildings to raise stock. Water that is carried in a pail is just as good for the animals as that which runs through a pipe. And fodder of the right kind is as good fed in a log stable as in a fully modern building. Every farmer should be raising pure-bred stock, even if it is only one head."

Mr. McGregor harvests annually over 15,000 pounds of alfalfa seed. He is a great believer in Manitoba fodder crops, particularly alfalfa and barley.

"I can not too strongly recommend Mixed Farming," says Mr. McGregor. "Breed and feed horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Take an interest in dairying. Give the boys some animals that they can call their own; encourage them to fit animals for our large and small fairs and let them exhibit them. If you adopt these suggestions and put them into practice, the boys will be directly interested and will stay with the farm. Your land will greatly increase in value and you will hold an honored place in this great Canadian country."

"It has been my lot to be engaged in enterprises and interested in business in different parts of our great West, which has necessitated my traveling a great deal, so that much of my time in recent years has been spent away from home. But during all these years, in the midst of an active life, with opportunities to judge of resources and possibilities everywhere, my mind has always reverted to my own province, Manitoba, and to Brandon, my home."

The farmer who goes in for Mixed Farming is the real business man of the age. His importance to the country is everywhere recognized and his is the real independence of the producer about whom all other businesses must revolve in a great agricultural country like this. His position in the economic relations of all industrial growth is beyond question, and ways and means are sought to meet his every need.



DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

THE most important factor in the success of the dairy industry is the production of large crops of succulent feed at a small cost. If Manitoba, then, can grow grasses, alfalfa and other members of the clover family, fodder corn and roots for fall and winter feeding, it is scarcely necessary to add that dairying is a sure success in Manitoba.

The above-mentioned are all large yielding crops and from them alone can be compounded a ration for a dairy cow which is practically complete. But in addition, for fall and winter feeding, Manitoba grows a variety of other suitable foods such as the coarser grains and oats to cut green in sheaf for hay purposes. For summer feeding such suitable grasses as timothy, western rye grass and brome can be grown for pasture purposes and can be readily supplemented by soiling crops such as alfalfa, oats, oats and peas and corn. Hence, from the standpoint of quality of feed and its economical production the dairy industry in Manitoba is by no means an experiment. It only remains to refer once more to the enormous market for all dairy products and the satisfactory prices that prevail to complete in favor of Manitoba. Demand for sweet cream.



Geese are in great demand



the score dairying in The demand is increasing every year; conditions in this province lend themselves particularly to the establishment of

creameries; it is, therefore, along these lines that our dairy industry is developing. Manitoba's increase in the quantity of manufactured creamery butter this year over the output

of 1912 is practically a million pounds, while in the quantity of milk consumed the increase is nearly three million pounds; the increase in cream used for sweet cream and ice-cream manufacture is represented by 77,000 pounds of butter-fat, or approximately 90,600 pounds of butter. In addition to this is the dairy butter output, the manufacture of cheese, and the quantities of milk and butter consumed by our farmers themselves.

It will thus be seen that the tendency is toward co-operative or factory dairying. The number of creameries in Manitoba has almost doubled in the past two years and over half of the total make of creamery butter in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada is manufactured in Manitoba. There are at present about thirty-five creameries and twenty cheese factories in operation in this province and several of these are very large central creameries. Many new skimming stations have been established this year in addition as feeders to the large city dairies. The cream-gathering creamery is the form of co-operative dairying which best suits conditions in Western Canada where so many large farms abound.

Increased milk production, the making of an even better product, improved methods in the operation of factories and the marketing of products—these are the lines of development on which the Manitoba Department of Agriculture is expending sincerest effort. Neither thought nor finances are spared to bring the status of our dairy farmers to the highest plane of efficiency and

Dairy and Poultry Products

any Manitoba farmer who goes in for dairying and does not reap substantial profits in the face of present conditions has only himself to blame.

The Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, everywhere conceded to be the finest institution of its kind on the American continent,

is actively co-operating with the farmers all over the province. Every assistance is given in the improvement of each individual herd by means of cow testing, demonstrations and lectures in the home, etc., no charge whatever being made either for service or cow-testing outfits, which are free on application.

The statement in regard to the amount of cream used in the manufacture of ice-cream in Manitoba will be somewhat surprising, no doubt, to the Old Countryman accustomed to small ices at sixpence each. In Canada ice-cream is looked upon as an excellent food and for 2½d. it is served in good-sized dishes in every restaurant in the country. According to the estimate of the Dominion dairy authorities the quantity of cream used in sixty establishments in twenty-four Canadian cities was equivalent to nearly two million pounds of butter or fourteen million pounds of cheese; this is taking no account of thousands of small establishments in minor towns and villages. The "ice-cream parlor" is an institution that is everywhere popular.

The poultry industry in Manitoba has not much more than pecked its way out of the shell of infancy. The rapid growth and expansion of the poultry market, however, is awakening Manitoba farmers to a very profitable line of production which hitherto they have overlooked more or less.

Poultry

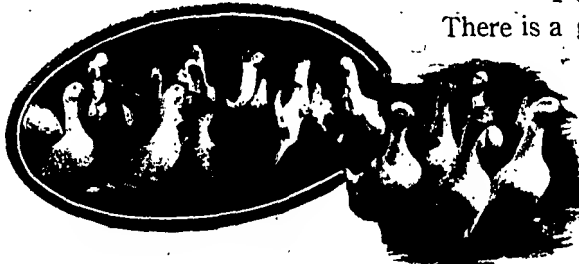
There is a great demand for information on all lines of poultry culture and the splendid encouragement offered by the Minister of Agriculture and the Manitoba Poultry Association is resulting

in highly successful poultry shows all over the province. The possibilities for future development are tremendous.

To take advantage of an unlimited market demand—a market at his very door—the Manitoba farmer has only to convert a part of his waste grain into poultry and eggs. As already stated, our wonderful market for these universal food products is largely supplied by importations. The size of these importations and the surprising sums involved represent cold, hard cash which rightfully belongs in the pockets of Manitoba farmers for the

reason that the quality of Manitoba poultry products can not be surpassed anywhere. The

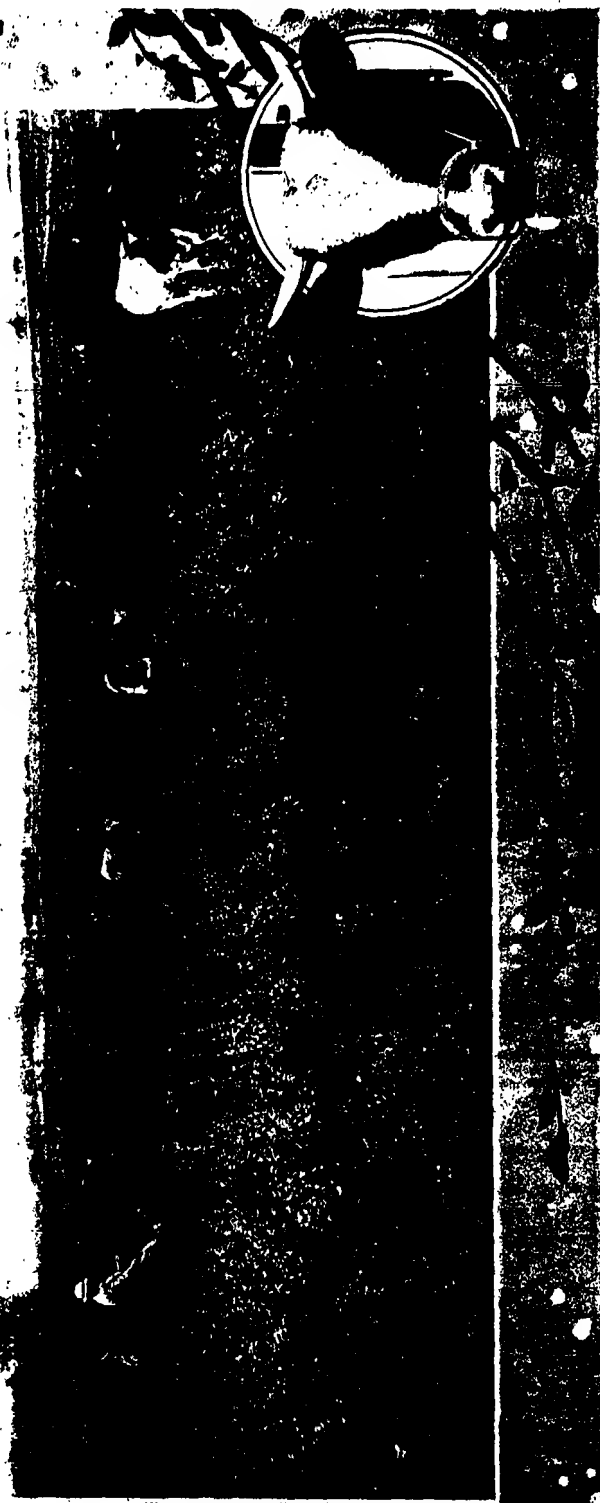
Manitoba



25 to 100 Ducks can be raised easily on almost any farm and marketed at a good profit



Any Manitoba farmer who goes in for dairying will reap substantial profits



Herd of cattle on farm of A. R. McIntyre, Russell, Manitoba

Dairy and Poultry Products

farmer will be kept busy for years to come in an endeavor to supply his local market alone and if he ever does catch up to the increasing demand at home he is surrounded on all sides by open doors and eagerly extended hands.

Quality first, quantity afterwards is the foundation upon which the poultry industry is building in Manitoba. It must not be understood by the newcomer, therefore, that he is

condition obtains there follows a lack of uniformity both in eggs and dressed poultry, which means a direct loss in the marketing. This is a condition that is very easily avoided if intelligent selection of the flock is made; by selecting and breeding from none but the best layers in the flock and by killing off all hens over two years old, the average egg-production per hen per year can be increased readily a full twenty-five per-cent.

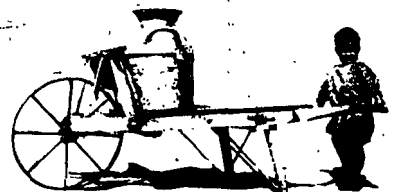
The following tables give the quantities, average prices and value totals of milk and milk products marketed during the present year (1913) and during 1912 :

1913				
Product	Quantity	Price	Value	
Creamery Butter	3,929,622 lbs.	27.5c. per lb.	\$1,080,646.05	(£216,129-4s.)
Dairy Butter	4,288,276 lbs.	23.9c. per lb.	1,023,722.44	(£204,744-8s.)
Cheese	400,496 lbs.	13.0c. per lb.	52,064.48	(£10,413)
Milk	46,600,000 lbs.	2.1c.	978,600.00	(£195,720)
Sweet Cream (Butterfat)	878,800 lbs.	32.0c. per lb.	281,216.00	(£56,243-4s.)
Total value			\$3,416,248.97	(£683,250)
1912				
Product	Quantity	Price	Value	
Creamery Butter	2,931,138 lbs.	28.0c. per lb.	\$ 820,718.64	(£164,144)
Dairy Butter	4,333,905 lbs.	23.4c. per lb.	1,014,158.14	(£202,831-12s.)
Cheese	536,618 lbs.	13.0c. per lb.	69,760.34	(£13,952)
Milk	43,800,000 lbs.	1.8c.	788,400.00	(£157,680)
Sweet Cream (Butterfat)	801,700 lbs.	32.0c. per lb.	256,544.00	(£51,309)
Total value			\$2,949,581.12	(£589,916-4s.)

advised to go into poultry farming exclusively or on an unlimited scale; it would be better for the farmer to place what poultry he has on the highest paying basis before he expands his effort. Once he has satisfied himself that he understands the local situation and knows that his poultry is a paying investment he can readily add to his flocks. There are many farmers in Manitoba who have followed this course with very satisfactory results as a branch of their farming operations and there are many other individuals who are making a great success of poultry as an independent business.

Many farmyard flocks are made up of a mixture of all kinds of breeds or breed combinations and where this

Good, serviceable poultry houses—not necessarily expensive—will meet the Manitoba conditions satisfactorily. There was an old idea prevalent that in order to lay, hens must be kept in warm houses; but newer types of fresh-air houses are replacing the old-time poultry house with better results in egg-production, fertility of eggs and in the vigor and vitality of the stock itself. It is a simple observation of Nature's laws. Dampness rather than cold retards winter





The quality of Manitoba poultry products cannot be surpassed anywhere. Part of large flock on farm near Winnipeg

egg-production and it is a well-known fact that the Manitoba climate is very dry. From a practical standpoint the cheaper poultry house is just as good as one costing several hundred dollars so long as the principles underlying poultry-house construction are observed; the essentials required are plenty of light, dryness, fresh air, good ventilation without draught. It is customary to build the poultry house as a lean-to on the south or east side of the barn or other out-building; it may be simply a continuation of the piggery, so that the cost of construction may be reduced to a minimum.

The farmer needs a breed having both egg and meat-producing qualities combined in development to the highest degree. Such combination is usually found in what are known as our utility breeds: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. Any of these breeds is specially adapted for withstanding our Western climate during the winter time.

The number of chickens disposed of by Manitoba farmers at good prices during 1913, was 777,808.

Ducks

The mistaken idea that ducks

eat more than they are worth is probably the reason more of them are not kept on the ordinary farm. As a matter of fact it does not take more grain to produce a pound of duck than to make a pound of chicken. If ducks are properly taken care of and marketed at the right time they are even more profitable than chickens. The scarcity of ducks brings up the market price several cents per pound and a duck should weigh from four to six pounds when 10 or 12 weeks old, whereas a chicken does not weigh that until four months old.

Twenty-five to one hundred ducks can be raised easily on almost any farm and marketed at a good profit. Very little is required in the way of housing or yards and at three weeks of age ducks are able to look after themselves pretty well. They do not require water in which to swim, although this is generally available; they will do just as well without it, however. Better than any other kind of poultry, ducks are able to stand neglect, being subject to very few diseases.

Perhaps the best breed for Western conditions is the Pekin. It is hardy, vigorous, quick-maturing, a good layer. The feathers are white and the bird dresses out a neat, plump and well-finished carcass at 10 to 12 weeks of age.

Geese

Geese are even scarcer than ducks. Like ducks they require little housing, but need more range. Because of this and their grazing habits they are not very popular on most farms. A goose lays fewer eggs generally than a duck.

Dairy and Poultry Products

and goslings are a little harder to raise than ducklings while there is sometimes more difficulty in getting fertile eggs.

The market for geese is top-notch, therefore, and the same feeds, care and attention that apply to ducks will be adequate for geese in raising them for market.

During the present year 79,940 geese have been sold by our farmers—8000 more than last year.

Turkeys

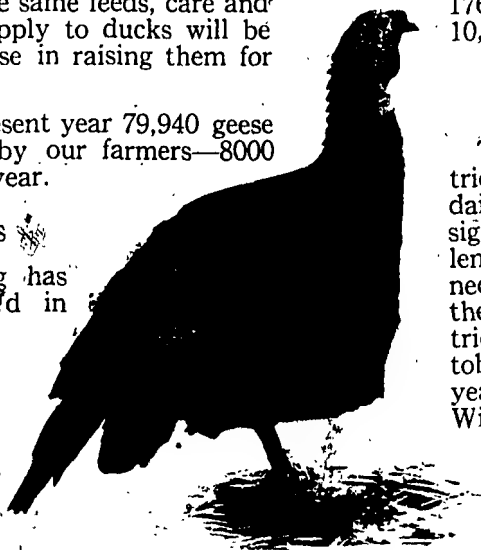
Turkey raising has been developed in Manitoba to a greater extent, perhaps, than anywhere else in Canada. Owing to their peculiar habits they are specially adapted to Western farm conditions. Once they have reached the age of four weeks turkeys practically find their own living; they cannot be excelled as foragers; in fact, and thrive on the waste grain products of the farms in a manner that truly makes food for Thanksgiving.

The breed most common is the Mammoth Bronze; although the White Holland and the Black Turkey are also raised in some sections. The same rules that apply to successful turkey raising anywhere apply to the Manitoba bird.

In the fall of the year those turkeys intended for the market should be penned up for three weeks and properly fattened. The extra grain they have received up to this time should have put them in excellent shape for fattening quickly. The turkeys intended for the following year's breeders can be satisfactorily housed in any outbuilding that affords them

protection from storm and wind during the winter.

The number of turkeys marketed by Manitoba farmers in 1913 was 176,964, an increase of nearly 10,000 over last year.



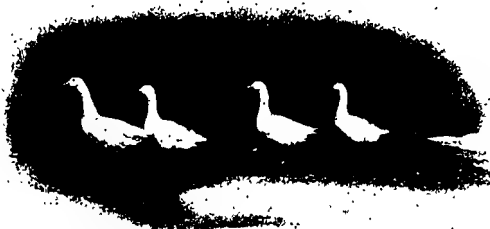
Turkey Raising has been developed in Manitoba to a greater extent, perhaps, than anywhere else in Canada

More Evidence

There are many good districts in Manitoba where dairying is rewarding foresighted farmers with excellent returns. It is only necessary to mention one of these in passing, the district around Letellier, Manitoba. During the present year the district has sold to Winnipeg dairy companies a total of \$27,825 (£5,565) worth of milk and cream, while five farms which supplied hotels, etc., on contract for cream received in addition

\$7,410 (£1,482). On top of this the same five farms produced \$525 (£105) worth of calves from skim milk. The total outside sales of the district in dairy produce alone was therefore \$35,760 (£7,152).

The amount of livestock sold and shipped from Letellier during 1913 was 36 cars, which realized a total of \$43,145 (£8,629). The district also sold and shipped wheat, oats and barley (196,000 bushels) to a total value of \$143,100 (£28,620), so that a fair example of Mixed Farming is being quoted



Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming

The dairy industry at Letellier is a recent development; five years ago only one farmer had made a start in this direction. About thirty farmers are now producing the district's output in cream. Credit for the adoption of dairying on a general scale in the Letellier district is shared by the professors from the Manitoba Agricultural College, who held meetings and pointed out the dairy possibilities, and by Rev. Father Jutras,



and with their lands increasing in productiveness year by year, and the best of markets right at their door, not one of them believed he could go anywhere and better his condition.

The advantage to the farmers of having a commodity that sells day by day for cash is a powerful one. It means that these men are freed from the handicaps of credit, having no interest charges to pay, and can at any

W. H. MOORE, Letellier, Man.

Statement of returns from 27 cows for one year, September 15, 1912, to September 15, 1913.

Note that Mr. Moore's income is largest during the winter months when milk is scarcest and the price the highest. He has built up his herd by selection and breeding until now all his cows are fresh during September, October, and November.

Cash received for cream September 15 to 30	51 08	(£10 4s.)
Three veal calves sold	24 28	(£4 18s.)
Five veal calves sold	45 10	(£9)
Cash received for cream in October	243 80	(£48 16s.)
Cash received for cream in November	323 66	(£64 15s.)
Cash received for cream in December	302 70	(£60 11s.)
Cash received for cream in January	332 36	(£66 10s.)
Cash received for cream in February	277 56	(£55 11s.)
Cash received for cream in March	313 00	(£62 12s.)
Cash received for cream in April	320 72	(£64 3s.)
Cash received for cream in May	194 23	(£38 18s.)
Cash received for cream in June	164 00	(£32 17s.)
Cash received for cream in July	120 86	(£24 3s.)
Cash received for cream in August	13 50	(£2 14s.)
Cash received from cream in September 1 to 15	27 70	(£5 11s.)
Twelve calves sold, June	200 00	(£40)
Value seven heifer calves kept	115 50	(£23 2s.)
Butter sold in August	43 16	(£8 13s.)

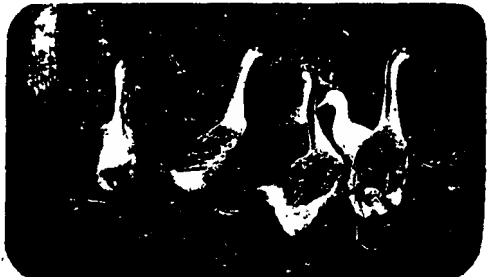
\$3113.26 (£622 13s.)

Besides the above, Mr. Moore's family which numbered twelve, was supplied with milk, cream and butter.

who endorsed the arguments among his French parishioners. The French farmers were the first to go in for dairying in the district.

The farms where dairying has been practiced have increased in fertility to such an extent that the reduced areas in grain are producing practically as many bushels as did the larger acreage before. At a meeting recently held to organize the Letellier Board of Trade each farmer was asked to put a value on his land and not one of them was willing to set a price at which he would sell. The farmers were all prospering

time finance any advantageous dealings. Only the cream is sold off the farms; calves and pigs are raised from the skim milk.





Farm garden of R. Lawson, Shoal Lake, Manitoba

It is interesting to note the income, month by month, of these farmers. Some sell to private consumers in

Winnipeg, some to the creamery companies, some to hotels and restaurants.

GEO. S. WOOLLAND, Letellier, Man.

Statement of returns from 14 cows, January 1, 1913 to January 1, 1914.

Cash received for cream in January.....	\$ 52.90	(£10 12s.)
Cash received for cream in February.....	95.20	(£19)
Cash received for cream in March.....	124.88	(£25)
Cash received for cream in April.....	139.00	(£28)
Cash received for cream in May.....	122.00	(£24 8s.)
Cash received for cream in June.....	128.55	(£25 15s.)
Cash received for cream in July.....	94.90	(£19)
Cash received for cream in August.....	67.60	(£13 11s.)
Cash received for cream in September.....	62.10	(£12 9s.)
Cash received for cream in October.....	55.50	(£11 2s.)
Cash received for cream in November.....	65.72	(£13 3s.)
Cash received for cream in December.....	102.61	(£20 11s.)

Value 14 calves, raised on skim milk alone.....	\$1110.96	(£222 4s.)
	210.00	(£42)

Household needs of a family of seven also supplied from 14 cows, milk, cream and butter,

\$1320.96 (£264 4s.)



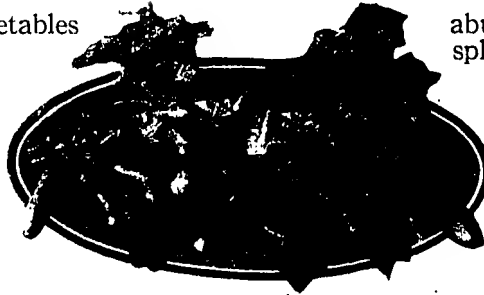
Every part of Southern Manitoba is as favorably situated for dairy production as Letellier. Even if every station along the southern railway lines were producing as much as Letellier and shipping it all into Winnipeg, the express cars would still carry in milk and cream from Minnesota, United States, so great is the market need.

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, ETC



NO FINER vegetables

in the world can be grown than those which the rich Manitoba soil produces. In size, yield, succulence and flavor they are unsurpassed. Vegetables grown in Manitoba never fail to carry off honors when placed in competition with the best that Canada or any other country can produce.



Manitoba cucumbers. Winnipeg pickling establishments are constantly seeking more of them

abundant rainfall and splendid climate. The black loam of Manitoba is an ideal garden soil. The productiveness may be set down as due both to climatic conditions and soil properties; the exceptional fertility is derived from the

Practically all classes of vegetables are grown in this province with tremendous success. Besides being an essential of a healthy diet, the liberal use of them will do much to reduce the cost of living. There is no reason why the household of every Manitoba farmer should not be provided with fresh vegetables at all seasons; one-half acre of well-prepared soil, carefully planned, should provide sufficient vegetables for the ordinary household. The Manitoba farmer, however, need not fear growing too many vegetables, for the local markets will eagerly absorb at profitable prices all he can possibly produce.

The whole province of Manitoba has been blessed by Nature with rich land,

accumulation of ages of decayed vegetable matter in the soil strata. Rain falls at the most favorable seasons, making irrigation methods unnecessary in Manitoba. The long days of bright sunshine are the final factor in the phenomenal growing conditions that give to Manitoba her pride of place.

In the long list of vegetables that achieve triumph in Manitoba it is somewhat difficult to select for special mention one which is sufficiently outstanding to merit distinction. Starting at asparagus and running through the alphabet, there are few that are not a pronounced success in this province. With the possible exception of beans and celery, all vegetables are a sure and successful crop for the average farmer to handle and even these two are grown by market gardeners with excellent results. The trench system of growing celery, however, entails a little extra labor which some farmers object to spending on their garden while beans also require more attention than other varieties.



One half-acre, without fertilizer for 17 years, returned its owner \$547.40 (£109-10s.) in cabbages

Asparagus is one of the easiest to grow and never fails. For heavy soil the round varieties of beets should be chosen and for lighter soil the long varieties. Cabbage is easily grown. By planting at intervals of two

Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

weeks the season for cauliflower can be satisfactorily prolonged. Any of the ordinary varieties of garden carrots do extra well in Manitoba. Parsnips are also easily grown and in keeping qualities are unexcelled, while all varieties of turnips do well in this country. Onions yield from 400 to 700 bushels per acre. Radishes, lettuce, sweet corn, garden peas, citron, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, rhubarb, etc.,—all are grown, while the Manitoba potato is justly famous everywhere for its size and mealy qualities. From 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes are obtained per acre.

Even tomatoes are not to be excluded. Hardy varieties have been developed, and besides green tomatoes for pickling, grown in marketable quantities, many backyard gardens in Winnipeg can produce ripe tomatoes measuring eight inches across. Tomatoes are never cheap in Winnipeg.

Fruits in Manitoba

As has already been intimated, the wonderful tribute paid to Manitoba wheat all over the world was no doubt responsible for the one-time impression that Manitoba was solely a wheat province. If there are any who still hold such a false idea of Manitoba's versatility in productiveness it will probably surprise them to know that Manitoba apples, for instance, are now being grown in sufficient quantities to be a factor in the market price in certain parts of the province. Nor must it be imagined that the Manitoba apple is grown in a hothouse and shipped in cotton-wool to grace some banquet menu famed for the expensive rarity of its delicacies; it is grown in the open orchard,

the hardiest of all apples, of fine flavor, as firm and sweet and juicy an apple as one could wish to eat.

The Manitoba apple was born seven miles from the town of Morden some years ago. It was fathered by hundreds of experiments with stock from all parts of the world and mothered by the enthusiastic care and attention of Mr. A. P. Stevenson, who has made a great success of Mixed Farming in Manitoba. Mr. Stevenson has made a specialty of fruit-growing in Manitoba and has achieved results that are highly gratifying. Today he has over thirty varieties of apples bearing and producing; some of these

are hardy enough to be placed in the hands of inexperienced growers while others require the protection of an orchard that is well laid out. The importance of Mr. Stevenson's pioneering in fruit-growing in Manitoba is recognized everywhere in Western Canada.

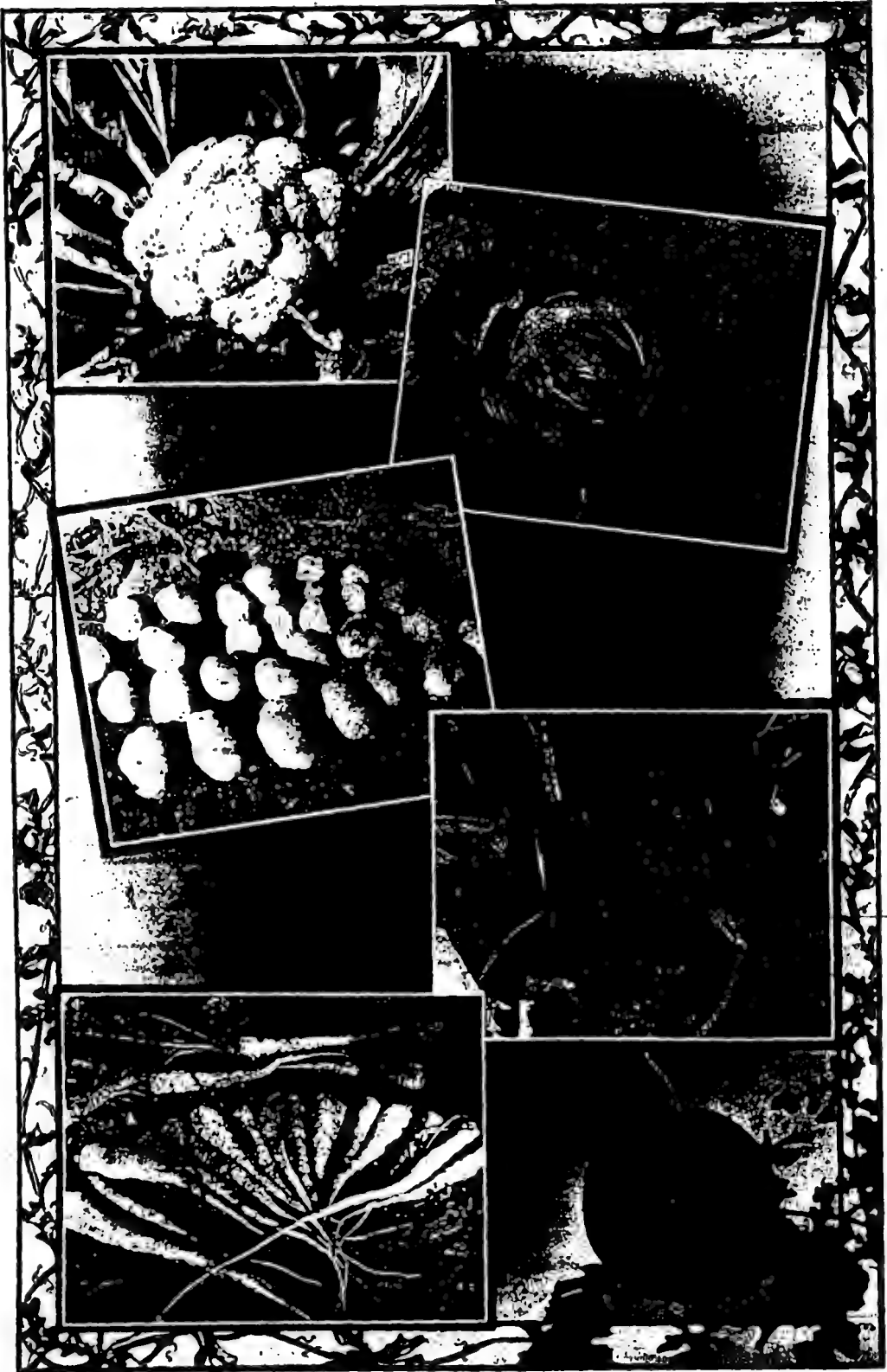
Apple-trees which are successfully producing are not confined to the "Pine Grove Nursery" owned by Mr. Stevenson, of course. They are to be found in many gardens in the Morden district and elsewhere. One man has 40 apple-trees, also some plums and small fruits.



Galician women, experienced field workers, are employed on the truck farms near Winnipeg. They work ten hours per day and earn a daily wage of \$1.00 (over 4s.) to \$1.25 (over 5s.)



Marrows, grown by A. S. Lay, East Kildonan, Manitoba



*There are no finer vegetables in the world than those which the rich Manitoba soil produces.
Cauliflower, cabbage, potatoes, squash, parsnips and citrus are here shown.*

Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

growing on an acre of ground. There are many districts in Manitoba suitable for farm orchards and while such orchards are by no means general at present there is many a farmer who could have such an orchard if he were not too busy making money in other ways to give attention to it.

The Stevenson orchard is over thirty acres in extent and is being expanded constantly. It is divided into squares of from one to five acres each, the projecting boundaries consisting of some strong-growing close native trees. In these different sections are to be found trees ranging from mere seedlings to veterans of over twenty years' record in production.

Apples

Among the Manitoba apples is one which ripens about the end of July. It is a handsome yellow, sweet apple known as the *Repka Kaslava*. There is also an early white apple with a delicate flush on its cheek, the *Blush Calvil*. Another very successful apple is called the *Charlemoff*; it is a medium early product, red striped, of good texture and pleasant flavor, and is one of the largest grown in the orchard. The *Anisette* is a pretty red fall apple. The *Hibernal* is a winter apple of exceptional keeping qualities, while the *Austerhoff*, a late winter apple, carries well along into spring. Another winter apple is the *Antinofka*, yellow in color and similar to the Golden Pippin.

All of the above apples have been thoroughly proved by Mr. Stevenson, and he has no hesitation in recommending them to any one desiring to try apple-raising in this province. They are all hardy, and yield well while the fruit itself is good.

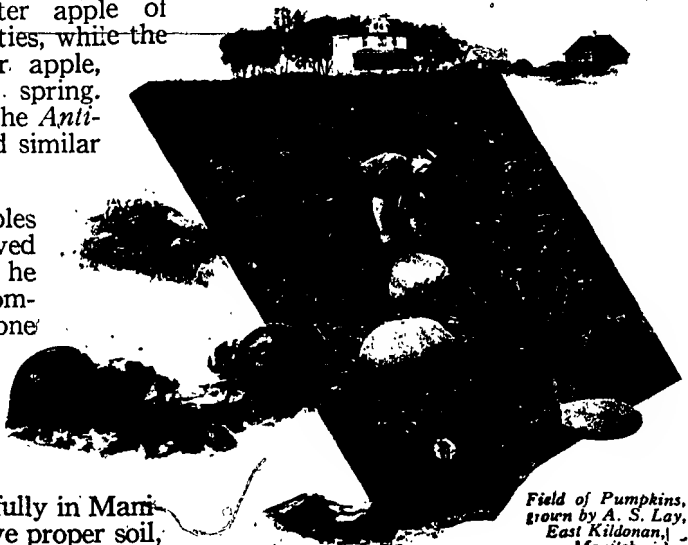
To grow apples successfully in Manitoba it is necessary to have proper soil,

drainage and protection. For the latter purpose good shelters for orchards and buildings are made by growths of native trees, supplemented by dense rows of evergreens, pine, tamarac, spruce and cedar.

Cherries

Several varieties of cherries with which experiments have been made have proved successful, and are evidently here to stay.

The *Compass Cherry* is a hybrid of the wild sand cherry and the Miner plum. Its habit of growth is of a medium between the upright and spreading form, and it appears to be fairly hardy throughout the province, where it is now being grown to a considerable extent. The trees begin to bear when two and three years old. The fruit is of a dark reddish color, is excellent for home use and canning purposes and of good size and quality; season, September. The tree (or bush) appears to be entirely free from the attacks of bugs, slugs or worms. While it is true that the Compass is not the



Field of Pumpkins,
grown by A. S. Lay,
East Kildonan,
Manitoba.



Part of jaxm garden of S. Larcombe, Birtle, Manitoba

real cherry, it is one of the best fruits pertaining to the cherry that can be found.

On account of the fine quality of the fruit, the hardness of the tree and its early bearing, the hybrid cherries originated by Professor Hansen, of South Dakota State College, give promise of great value to Manitoba growers. Some of these varieties that have already fruited here have given such satisfactory results that they are among the most valuable acquisitions of hardy stone fruits of good quality that Manitoba has added to her list.

The *Sansota*, for instance, a cross between the sand cherry and the Desota plum, has so far proved itself the most prolific bearer of all the hybrids in Manitoba. The fruit last year was over an inch in diameter; color black when fully ripe, with blue bloom; flesh, cling and yellowish green

with a sprightly, thin skin. The fruit is ripe about September 8th.

The first fruit from the *Tokeya*, a cross between the sand cherry and a Chinese apricot plum, was obtained in 1909. Last year this cherry was also



The low hedge is Manitoba Maple; the higher one is Caragana

over an inch in diameter and of fine quality. The color of it is dark red with green flesh and a very small pit. The fruit is ripe at the same time as the *Sansota*.

The *Opata* mingles in flavor the sprightliness of the sand cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold plum. Its quality is delicious; its pit small, its fruit large (over an inch in diameter); its color dark purplish-red with blue bloom, green flesh. It ripens the first week in September.

The *Ezaplant* will average smaller than the *Opata*, but is also a delicious fruit with dark purple flesh from skin to pit. It is a cross between the sand cherry and the Sultan plum, and is also ripe the first week in September.



Sunflowers, 8 feet to 10 feet high, afford good protection in a garden



Manitoba Wild Plum Trees in blossom

Another juicy variety from the same parentage as the above is the *Elopa*, which has fruited in Manitoba since 1909. Its color is also dark purple, the pit small. It is a large cherry, over an inch in diameter, and is ripe September 7th.

Selected types of the *Wild Sand Cherry*, sometimes known as the Rocky Mountain cherry, have been fruited in Manitoba for a number of years. The bush is quite hardy and annually bears heavy crops of black cherries of medium quality, suitable for preserving.

The *Lake Backal* cherry from Siberia and the *Japanese* cherry are also entirely hardy in Manitoba, as to tree, but as they have not come into bearing it is impossible to judge the merits of the fruit.

Other Fruits

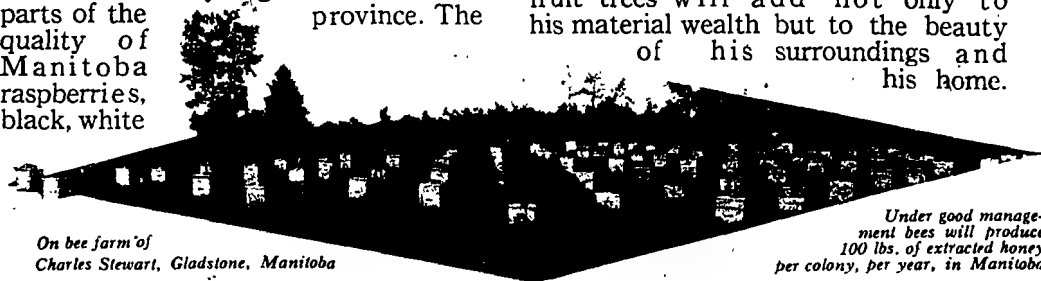
Besides apples and cherries, several varieties of plum trees bear fruit in Manitoba while all manner of small fruits are a very big success in most parts of the province. The quality of Manitoba raspberries, black, white

and red currants, etc., is very high and in many parts, particularly to the north, berries of all kinds grow wild.

If you travel many miles to the north, say as far as Cross Lake in New Manitoba, you will find luscious raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants, blueberries, saskatoons and late strawberries, ripe the last week in July. You will find the bushes loaded down with fruit that is as large and juicy as many tame varieties in southern gardens.

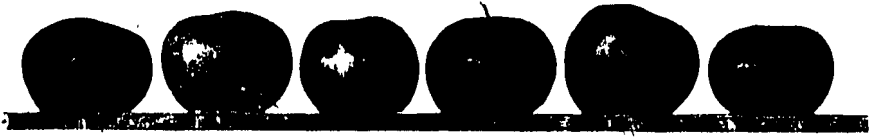
At variance as this may seem with any pre-conceived notions the reader may be entertaining, it is nevertheless an absolute fact. Manitoba is a province of agreeable surprises in the matter of climate and versatility and much could be written on the subject, did space permit.

The farmer with a suitable location for an orchard in Manitoba will derive much pleasure from it as it develops. A small orchard of hardy fruit trees will add not only to his material wealth but to the beauty of his surroundings and his home.



*On bee farm of
Charles Stewart, Gladstone, Manitoba*

*Under good management bees will produce
100 lbs. of extracted honey
per colony, per year, in Manitoba*



Six Manitoba Beauties—Apples of fine flavor, juicy and sweet

Hedges are useful on the farm for ornamental purposes, to define boundaries between lawn or flower garden and

Farm Hedges

vegetable or kitchen garden, etc., as collectors of snow for plant protection in winter time and in the capacity of shelter belts for buildings and live stock. There are a large number of suitable trees and shrubs for all these uses, varying in height from the modest Snowberry of one foot to the stately

attractive blossoms in the spring while others remain green all winter.

For the protection of fruit patches the native Maple, Cornus, Lilac and Willow are suitable. The requirements for a boundary hedge are governed by locality and the height of the material it is desired to hide from view; the Caragana, Lilac or even a native Maple hedge lend themselves to this use. Either the sharp leaved or Golden Willow is a good tree for shelter purposes; native Ash Leaved Maple or the White Spruce also make excellent shelter belts. Most of these varieties mentioned combine utility with ornamental advantages, and are not difficult to handle.

Bee-Keeping

It has been thought sometimes by persons not acquainted with the facts that Manitoba was too far north and west for successful apiculture. In experienced hands, however, it has proved otherwise. Instead of the somewhat "severe winters for bees" proving a detriment to bee culture, the very steadiness of the weather is a great advantage. Experienced apiarists well know that a changeable winter in the East or South is much more disastrous than a steady cold season. For this reason bees will winter better than farther East and South where the climate is unstable.

On their first arrival in Western Canada visitors are astonished at the profusion and variety of bloom during the spring and summer months. It has been found that a large proportion of these blooms yield a nectar. The Superintendent at the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm reported some years ago that he found bees feeding off over fifty different plants on the Experimental Farm. Many of these



One of the high-class apple trees in the Stevenson orchard, near Morden, Manitoba.

White Spruce of 25 feet. Many shrubs produce

Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

are wild plants and can be found in almost every part of the province.

They vary in appearance from the delicately-colored Aene-mone of April to the Golden Rod of November. The latter is a splendid honey plant as are also White Dutch Clover, Basswood and Thistle.

During some seasons the yield of honey is phenomenal, but experienced bee-keepers report an average of 100 pounds of extracted honey per colony per year (spring count).

The character of the honey varies, of course, with the locality and the season. As a rule, the quality is excellent, and up to the present time the market price for Manitoba honey is fully fifty per-cent higher than is

obtained in the South and East.

There is very little, if any, Foul Brood or other disease among Manitoba bees, and there is no crowding whatever. Thousands of tons of nectar goes to waste every year in Manitoba for want of bees to gather it.

In common with Northern Ontario and the Northwestern United States, bees are wintered in Manitoba exclusively in cellars, the practice being to board off a corner of the house cellar for the purpose. All the care necessary is to keep the temperature between 32 and 45 degrees by means of a window, or other ventilator.

There is a ready sale for all surplus colonies of *Italians* at about \$10 (£2) each.





The yield of Manitoba apples cannot be gauged by the size of the limb

Pin cherries in blossom



SUPPLEMENTARY



ROOM FOR MANY THOUSANDS OF NEW SETTLERS IN MANITOBA—Although the Province of Manitoba is the oldest-settled portion of Western Canada, it must not be imagined that all the best farms have already been taken up. Not by any means! The fact that Manitoba was the first province in Western Canada means merely that conditions have settled to a substantial basis, that schools are everywhere available, that rural telephone lines and railways are most plentiful, that the market center for all time to come has been established in Manitoba, by reason of the head-start which the province has obtained.

Some of the very richest soil in Manitoba is open for homesteads. New railway lines are being built every year and opening up unoccupied areas. The country lying east and southeast of Winnipeg, for instance, is well served by railways, has a very rich, deep soil which produces large yields and for Mixed Farming has many natural advantages. There are many parts of the province to which such conditions as good wood and water, good shelter for livestock, railway facilities, etc., are common. Buildings are more cheaply constructed in such districts than on the open prairie and the grasses are generally of superior quality.

IDEAL FOR MIXED FARMING
—In many parts of Manitoba, particu-



Part of Dairy at Manitoba Agricultural College



larly in the northern sections of the province, the land is well threaded with clear, running, gravel-bottomed creeks and streams. Needless to say, this abundant supply of running water is a great advantage in Mixed Farming.

Aside from its usefulness for livestock, it is a guarantee of an abundance of moisture for the growing of luxuriant crops of the different fodder plants.

In the districts to the north, hay, both cultivated and natural, yields large crops of excellent fodder and where approved methods are adopted all the clovers thrive. With the active demand for such dairy products as milk, cream, butter and cheese, the farmer is sure of profitable returns.

The following fodder plants succeed admirably in the districts mentioned: Timothy, Western Rye Grass, Austrian Brome Grass, Alsike, Red Clover and Alfalfa. All of these are first-class fodder for every class of livestock. These, combined with the heavy crops of oats and barley, produce just the feed necessary for the upbuilding of the livestock industry.

These districts are also worthy of the beginner's attention because of the abundance of building material close at hand and the amount of natural shelter found everywhere. Nor is there any country where a man with a family can so readily find employment for himself and the younger members.

YOUR FAMILY NEED NOT BE SEPARATED—Where Mixed Farming, dairying or beef production are specialized there is always occupation for the younger members of the family and it is not necessary for them to leave home to obtain employment. The parents are able, therefore, to keep their family around them. In some cases a family will find enough to do in building up



Fruit garden of Henry Gill, Roblin, Manitoba, showing currants, gooseberries and raspberries sheltered by maples

their own home and farm, the boys working for their parents. When the time comes for them to strike out for themselves they will be able to purchase adjoining lands with what they have saved while with their parents. Many a family in Manitoba has grown up about the original home like the branches of a tree and prospered until the total area which the family owns represents a little kingdom, several thousand acres in extent.

THE CLIMATE OF MANITOBA is dry and invigorating. A "dry" climate is the opposite of heavy, damp, penetrating airs that produce chills; in Manitoba the air is clear, light, buoyant, full of ozone. It is not befouled with the smoke and grime of crowded cities, but blows fresh and pure across the great prairies. Manitoba skies are not gloomy, but blue and bright with plenty of golden sunshine. The "dry" quality of the air eliminates the suffocating humidity from hot weather and the penetrating dampness from the cold. The hottest day of summer ends in a long, cool evening, conducive to unbroken rest.

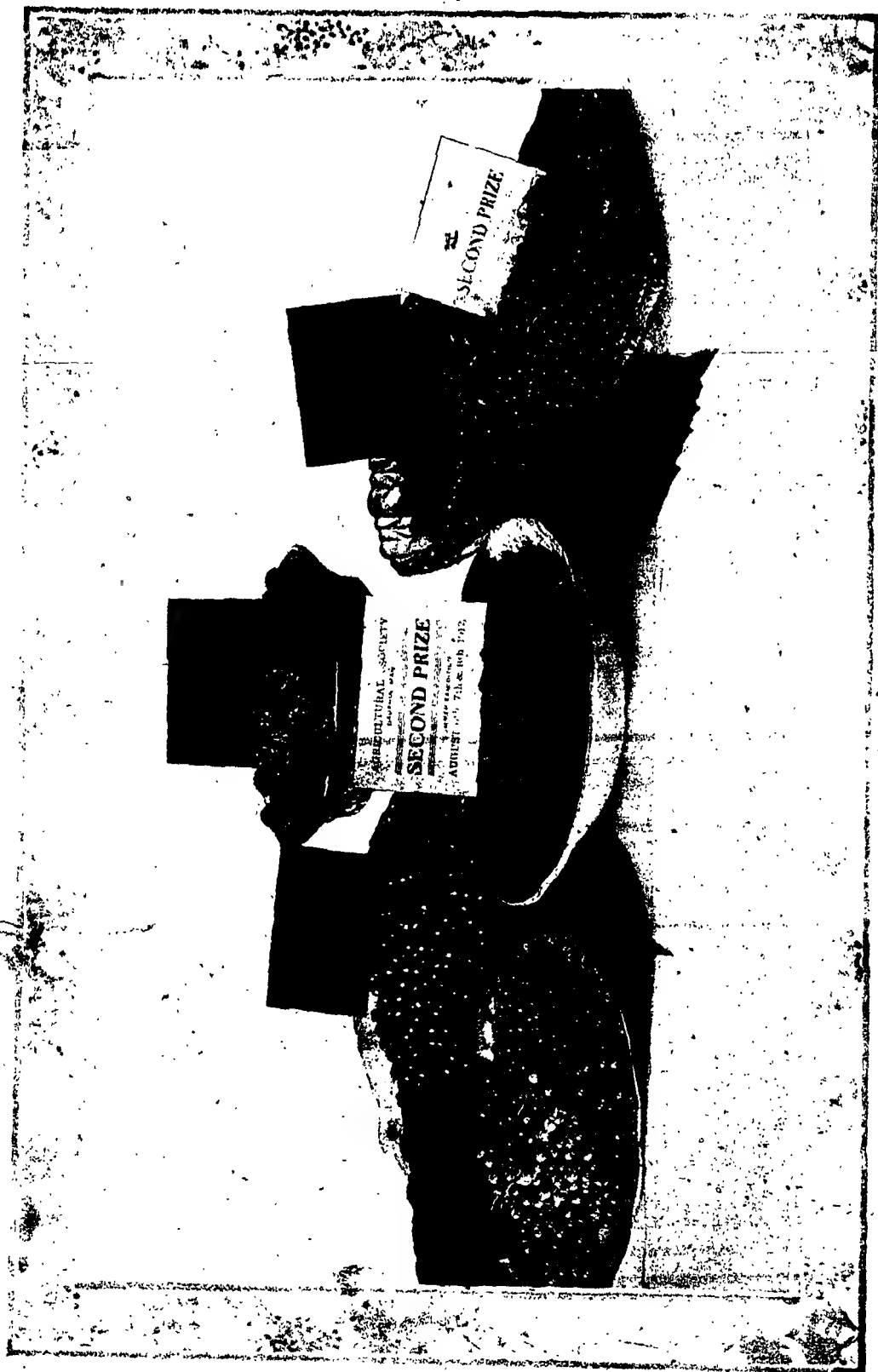
The winter is not the continuously severe season which many people think. In Eastern Canada, where the climate

is damp, 20 degrees below zero is keenly felt, while 40 below zero under similar climatic conditions would be unbearable. The mistake is sometimes made of judging Western Canada's winter by Eastern standards and nothing could be more misleading. Severe weather in the West seldom totals more than two or three weeks during the whole season, the greater part of which is enjoyable. Except on a windy day, the cold is not felt unduly, and the only effect is a sense of exhilaration.

It must be remembered that in Western Canada houses are properly heated and proper clothing is worn. If people were unable to be comfortable during the winter the country would soon become depopulated. Nobody who is looking for a tropical climate, of course, will find it in Western Can-



A sheltered garden of currant bushes, etc.—Farm of Steven Benson, Neepawa, Manitoba



Small fruits are a very big success in Manitoba—These were grown in the Dauphin district

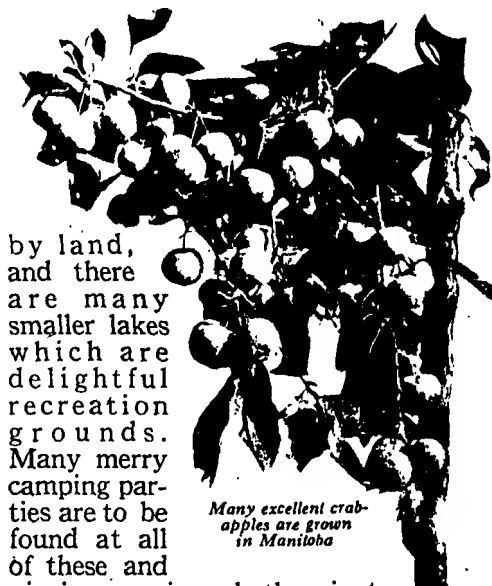
ada; at the same time a healthier climate does not exist, nor a more optimistic and energetic people than those who live here.

It may be well to mention that the coldest points in Western Canada, according to the official weather bureau, are outside the boundaries of Manitoba. The words "Manitoba winter" are sometimes used in referring to Western Canada and this is due to the fact that for years Manitoba was the only province in Western Canada, the rest of the country being unorganized territory.

It is interesting to note that residents of Manitoba, when in the Old Country, frequently complain of the cold! They feel the damp quality of the atmosphere and are unused to big, chilly rooms and open fireplaces. The average newcomer to Manitoba will soon become accustomed to the change of climate and join the ranks of those who would not trade the bounding health and good spirits of life in Manitoba for less zestful existence in other climes.

LIFE IN MANITOBA IS NOT ALL WORK AND NO PLAY.—People enjoy themselves in a great variety of ways. There are few Manitoba towns, even the smaller towns, which have not got a baseball team or a football team, a lacrosse team or a hockey team pitted in friendly rivalry against those of neighboring towns. Tennis is also a very popular game in Manitoba while good boating, swimming, etc., are not overlooked. There are a great number of automobiles in the province and many a wealthy farmer derives much pleasure in spinning over the prairie with his family to some neighbor's house for a social evening.

There are a number of splendid summer resorts in Manitoba, located at the various lakes. For Manitoba is not all bald prairie by any means and a great variety of scenery is obtained in different sections, from mountainous country to flat, open prairie reaches that stretch to the skyline. Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, the two largest water areas, provide a similar horizon of water, unbroken



Many excellent crabapples are grown in Manitoba

by land, and there are many smaller lakes which are delightful recreation grounds. Many merry camping parties are to be found at all of these and picnic excursions, both private and public, take place in summer time.

The fall of the year affords an ideal stretch of weather for the huntsman. As a game province Manitoba also provides great variety. The famous prairie chicken flourishes here, while ducks and wild geese are very plentiful. The man who prefers going after big game, such as moose and elk, can find many excellent hunting grounds within comparatively easy reach, if not actually in his immediate district. Deer are plentiful.

In some parts of the province splendid sport is available for the fisherman. White fish, trout, salmon, pickerel, jackfish and sturgeon abound. There are nearly three thousand lakes, it is computed, in what is known as New Manitoba, the northern portion of the province, and these are swarming with fish of fine size and quality.

EVERYBODY WORKS.—In Manitoba every man stands upon his own merits. It does not matter so much *who* he is as *what* he is. No man is looked down upon because he is a worker; in fact, the more successful worker he is the more he is sought after. This applies alike to the man in good financial circumstances and the man who is not so well off. A rich man who did not have enough business

Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming

interests to demand time and active attention would be looked upon with more or less suspicion; the only "gentleman of leisure" is the occasional lonesome tramp who drifts in from other parts and he has his choice of a chance to earn his living or of having the dog turned loose on him.

NOT A LAND OF POVERTY—

Poverty as it is known in the Old Country does not exist in Manitoba. A ragged man, woman or child on the city streets is not to be found and crippled or deformed beggars, asking alms, are almost unknown. There are no slums in Manitoba.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND NEIGHBORLY FRIENDLINESS—

Manitobans are not merely loyal to the Empire and proud of the Union Jack. They carry loyalty into their daily lives—loyalty to their province, to their home town and district, to their neighbors. It is the "community spirit" that enables municipalities to co-operate in developments for the common good of the district; it is neighborly friendliness that sets everybody to work helping a deserving man who has met with some unforeseen misfortune. The man who honestly strives for his success in Manitoba not only has the Government to help him in every way, but he has the respect and ready co-operation of his neighbors who stand with him, shoulder-to-shoulder.

TREATMENT OF "HIRED HELP"—

In the same way, the man who hires out for farm work will find that he will be treated well if he attends to

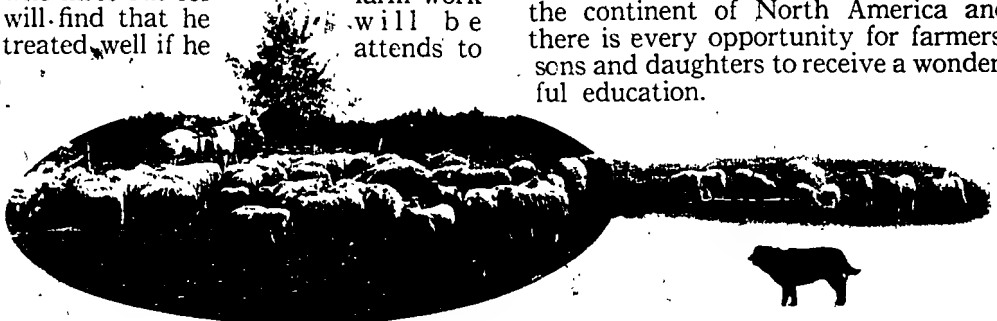
his work, is willing to learn and conducts himself in a seemly manner. He is really of the family, gets the same food as the "Boss" and at the same table. He is treated as a man and expected to respect himself as such. In the great majority of cases, the new man who is willing to work and adapt himself to the conditions of the country will have no cause for complaint as to the treatment accorded him by the farmers for whom he works.

BE WILLING TO LEARN—

The newcomer who insists on showing his employer how they "did it at home in the Old Country" is not popular. The methods of farming here are very different in some respects to those of the small farms to which he has been accustomed. Whereas much of the work in the Old Country is done by hand, the new man will find the Manitoba farmer using up-to-date machinery—plows, drills, harrows, binders, etc., with riding attachments. Remember that if you work for a farmer you are doing it to learn the methods that will enable you to succeed on your own farm when you get it.

THE GOVERNMENT HELPS YOU TO SUCCEED—

Every farmer in Manitoba can take advantage of many educational opportunities afforded by the Manitoba Government free of charge. Nowhere else in Canada is agricultural instruction more efficient. The Manitoba Agricultural College is one of the best-equipped and most up-to-date institutions of the kind on the continent of North America and there is every opportunity for farmers' sons and daughters to receive a wonderful education.



Leicester ewes and cross-bred lambs on farm of F. C. Berry, Austin, Manitoba



Manitoba exhibits of vegetables, fruits and timber at the Canada Land and Apple Show, held at Winnipeg, 1913

The Government also takes the college instruction to the farmer himself who is unable to attend in person. Each year Better Farming Demonstration special trains travel over the railway lines of the province, carrying the College professors and equipment for demonstrating the lectures. Questions are answered fully and difficulties solved in every branch of farming. In addition to this the Government has located test plots and Demonstration Farms throughout Manitoba, holds Club Fairs for Boys and Girls, plowing matches, poultry shows, seed grain fairs and, in short, co-operates in every way to give the farmer practical help and encouragement. Manitoba has many efficient agricultural societies, livestock and poultry associations, etc., and all these elements combine in helping the Manitoba farmer.

Nor are the women on the farm forgotten in all this provision for advancement. Home Economics Societies are established all over the province and meet under the direction of the Home Economics Department of the Agricultural College; the subjects taken up cover every interesting phase of women's life and work.

DEMAND FOR FARM LABOR—

There is always an active demand for farm labor in Manitoba at good wages, both for married and single men. In fact, the Manitoba Government can guarantee employment for every man willing to work on a farm. It does not extend this guarantee to other kinds of labor, because Manitoba is essential-

ly an agricultural country and the great opportunity for a man to establish himself or his family lies in the land.

In this connection it may be well to point out that any reports you may have seen circulated in the Old Country regarding lack of employment in Western Canadian cities applies to men of the artisan class who insist on remaining in the cities and who are uninterested in farm homes. Neither the Federal Government of Canada nor any of the Provincial Governments are guaranteeing employment in the cities; but good farm labor is always eagerly sought and good farm lands are easily obtained while competent domestic servants are always in great demand. This is the condition that exists in Manitoba.

Employment with well-established farmers can be obtained through the Manitoba Department of Agriculture immediately on your arrival at Winnipeg. If you have had experience in agriculture you will receive per month from \$20 (£4) upward, over and above your board and lodging, which is provided for you.

If you are an inexperienced young man, unacquainted with farm life, and desire to work for a practical



Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming

farmer in order to acquire knowledge of the life, you will have no trouble getting located. A year spent in this manner should afford you sufficient working knowledge of conditions to justify you in taking up a free grant of 160 acres for homesteading. While you are gaining the necessary experience the farmer will give you board and lodging and pay you per month, in addition from \$10 (£2) upward. Nobody is expected to work without remuneration in Manitoba, whether inexperienced or not.

TAXES ARE NOT HIGH IN MANITOBA—Residents of Manitoba do not spend time licking stamps and attaching them to bills, cheques, telegrams, etc. No such laws exist here. There is no expensive system of municipal or county organization. Taxes are low. The tax on each quarter-section, consisting of 160 acres, is very low, and the only other taxes are for schools. Where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds from \$8 (£1-12s.) to \$10 (£2) per year.

In regard to rentals of houses, etc., it is well to point out that in Manitoba when a man pays his rent he is through paying; in other words, there are no extras for taxes, etc.

COST OF LIVING IN MANITOBA—Food stuffs such as meat, fruit, vegetables, etc., are cheaper than in the Old Country; but clothing of certain kinds, such as men's and wo-

men's suits, are more expensive. Underwear, sox, etc., however, are not.

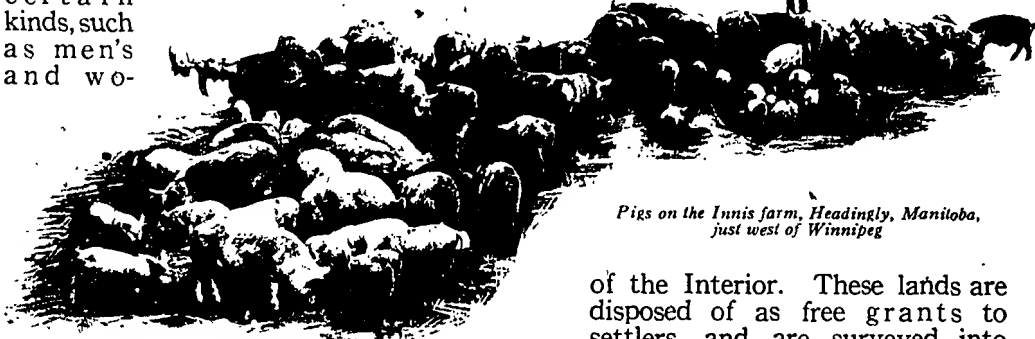
TO SECURE LAND IN MANITOBA—This may be done in three ways—by locating on a free homestead, by possession of veteran scrip or by purchasing from railway or land companies or from the Manitoba Government. Unless a man has enough capital to purchase a farm outright or on the instalment plan, homesteading alone will interest him. And unless



he has some capital it will not be wise for him to take a homestead of 160 acres immediately on arrival as there will be provisions, etc., needed before the first crop on his farm materializes.

The man with less than \$300 (£60) should work for wages the first year, either on an established farm or at railway construction work, etc. He may find that during the year a good chance to take up his free grant or to make the first payment on a selected farm will present itself; at any rate he will be able to look around at leisure and size up the situation to his own advantage.

HOW THE LAND IS SURVEYED IN MANITOBA—All homesteads in the province of Manitoba are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department



Pigs on the Innis farm, Headingly, Manitoba, just west of Winnipeg

of the Interior. These lands are disposed of as free grants to settlers, and are surveyed into

Supplementary Information

square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks, called sections. A section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

Townships are numbered consecutively from south to north. Each row of townships thus formed is given a range number. The ranges start from a principal meridian and are numbered consecutively. The first meridian is a few miles west of Winnipeg. Ranges number from this meridian as a starting point, both eastward and westward. In regard to all other meridians, ranges number westward only.



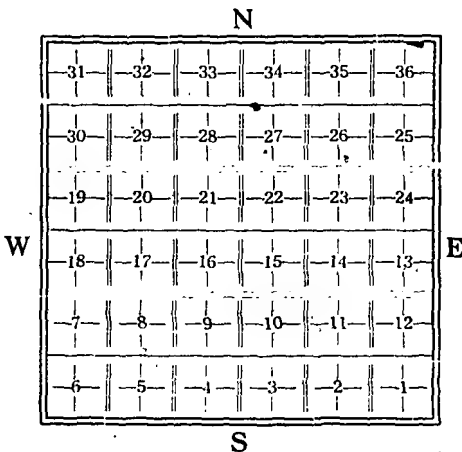
shows the exact location of a township. Each section of a township is divided into four square blocks, called quarter-sections.

A quarter-section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south, the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

Road allowances are provided, namely running north and south, between each section; running east and west along the township lines and from thence, two miles apart.

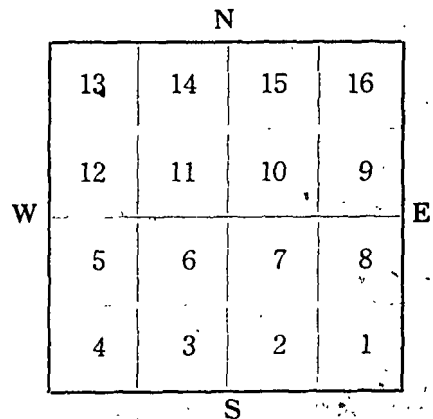
PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



The double lines indicate the road allowances

It will be seen that the number of township, range and meridian at once

PLAN OF SECTION



Each section is deemed to be divided into forty-acre areas, known as legal subdivisions, and numbered and bounded as in diagram above

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS IN BRIEF—A homestead is a grant made

under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed, a free patent for the land is issued to the





Range cattle on the Martin farm, St. Jean, Manitoba

homesteader. A homestead consists of 160 acres (one quarter-section).

Who can have a homestead—It may be taken up by any person who is the head of a family or by any male 18 years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Acquiring Homestead—To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situated, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 (£2) must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

Residence—To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties—Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plow up) 30 acres of the homestead, of which 20 must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent the homesteader must have a habitable house upon the homestead.

Application for Patent—When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed, patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

Timber and Fuel—An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain, on payment of a shilling fee, a permit to cut 3000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry :

Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, livestock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers'

Supplementary Information

effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after 12 months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath :

I, _____, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada, and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "livestock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or

speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me
this _____ day of _____ 19____

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS—In order to secure the lowest transportation rates, an intending settler from a country other than Canada who desires to take up farm land in Western Canada should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate. In exchange for this he will receive for himself and any members of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate, which may be learned from the agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family, he will be accorded similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.



Cattle on range in Manitoba

WHERE TO APPLY

THE intending settler is respectfully urged by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration to apply for all information about Manitoba at *Manitoba Government Offices*. By so doing he will be reliably and fully informed on all matters in which he is interested, with special and courteous attention to his individual needs and preferences. The Manitoba officials with whom he will come in contact are directed by a strict policy of fairness to the prospective citizen; the free information secured from them will consist of honest facts.

Information will be furnished as to all necessary preparation for the journey to Manitoba, so that there need be no lack of comfort on the trip and no expensive mistakes, through ignorance of prevailing conditions in the matter of supplies, etc.

From the time the settler leaves until he is satisfactorily and safely located in his new home, the Manitoba Government will keep in touch with him through its officials at various points.

Manitoba Government Offices

AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND—65a Baldwin St.—F. W. Kerr, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND—106 Union St.,—T. A. Myles, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT LONDONDERRY, IRELAND—33 Foyle St.,—John Coghlan, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT TORONTO, ONTARIO—77 York St.,—James Hartney, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT EMERSON, MANITOBA—W. W. Unsworth, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Corner Main and Water Streets, Industrial Bureau. Joseph Burke, with an efficient staff of assistants, superintends the Provincial immigration and employment agency.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LANDS—L. J. Howe, Deputy Provincial Land Commissioner, Provincial Government Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will furnish specific information for those who wish to buy Provincial Government lands.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—Prof. W. J. Black, President, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has supervision of this great Government agricultural institution, and special information about the College and its work will be furnished on request.

Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration

PARLIAMENT BUILDING

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Departmental Literature

The following publications are issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration and will be mailed Free to any address upon application to the Department:

Booklet—"Manitoba—First Province of Western Canada."

Booklet—"Manitoba—The Home of Mixed Farming."

Booklet—"Manitoba—True Stories of Success in Farming."

Annual Report—Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Periodical Crop and Livestock Reports—Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Map—Province of Manitoba.

Calendar—Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 1—"Classification of the Horse," by W. H. Peters, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 2—"Twelve Noxious Weeds," by S. A. Bedford and C. H. Lee, Professors of Field Husbandry and Botany, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 3—"Care of Milk and Cream," by J. W. Mitchell, Professor of Dairying, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 4—"Protection of Farm Buildings from Lightning," by L. J. Smith, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 5—"The Farm Garden," by F. W. Brodrick, Professor of Horticulture and Forestry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 6—"Farm Poultry in Manitoba," by M. C. Herner, Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 7—"Hog Raising in Manitoba," by W. H. Peters, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 8—"Cow Testing," by J. W. Mitchell, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, and E. H. Farrell, Instructor in Milk Testing, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 9—"Repairing Farm Equipment and Roads," by Professor L. J. Smith, Assistant-Professor W. J. Gilmore and Robert Milne, Lecturer, Agricultural Engineering Department, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 10—"Plans For Farm Buildings," by Professor L. J. Smith and Robert Milne, Lecturer, Agricultural Engineering Department, Manitoba Agricultural College.

ADDRESS:

Department of Agriculture and Immigration

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA



**OWN A FARM OF YOUR OWN
IN THE MARKET-CENTRE
PROVINCE OF WESTERN
CANADA —**

MANITOBA

**IT WILL MEAN FOR
YOU AND YOURS A
COMFORTABLE HOME
COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE
CONTINUOUS PROSPERITY**